THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

VOLUME II. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896. NUMBER 4.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after May 18th, 1896, the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from HARRISBURG and arrive at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, and Erie as follows:

EASTWARD.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

EASTERN EXPRESS daily at 2.15 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M., New York 7.43 A. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week-days, and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

HARRISBURG EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday) at 7.15 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.45 A. M. and New York 2.13 P. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia 12.17 P. M. and New York 2.33 P. M.

SEA-SHORE EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York 5.53 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED EXPRESS of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 1.40 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 P. M. and New York at 6.30 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION (Sunday only) at 2.35 P. M., arrives at Lancaster 4.20 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS daily at 2.50 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 5.47 P. M. and New York at 8.23 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 2.55 P. M., arrives Lancaster 4.53 P. M.

MAIN LINE EXPRESS, daily at 3.25 P. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., arrives New York 9.23 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION via Columbia daily (except Sunday,) at 4.50 P. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 P. M., New York 12.38 A. M. daily (except Monday).

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 5.10 P. M., arrives Lancaster 6.30 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 7.30 P. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 P. M., New York 3.53 A. M.

STEELTON TRAINS leave Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 6.40, 7.15, 11.40 A. M., 2.55, 4.50, 5.10 P. M. On Sunday 2.35 P. M. Returning, leave Steelton daily (except Sunday) 10.55, 11.08 A. M., 3.40, 7.01, 7.44 P. M. On Sunday 7.40 and 11.15 A. M.

For LEBANON, 6.40, 11.40 A. M., 3.25, 7.30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7.30 P. M.

For MT. GRETNA, 6.40, 11.40 A. M., 3.25, 7.30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7.30 P. M.

All Through Trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for BROOKLYN, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

WESTWARD.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS daily at 1.20 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 4.50 A. M., Pittsburg 8.30 A. M.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily at 3.10 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 A. M. and Pittsburg at 12.10 P. M.

WAY PASSENGER, daily, 8.10 A. M., arrives at Altoona 1.10 P. M. and Pittsburg 6.05 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 11.30 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 3.25 P. M. and Pittsburg at 7.20 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, of Pullman Vestibule cars leaves daily at 3.00 P. M., arrives at Altoona at 6.05 P. M., and Pittsburg 9.15 P. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.50 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 7.40 P. M., and Pittsburg at 11.30 P. M.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, 5.00 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 9.35 P. M., and Pittsburg at 2.00 A. M.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, daily at 7.30 P. M. arrives Altoona 10.45 P. M. and Pittsburg at 2.00 A. M.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG (daily except Sunday), 10.20 P. M.

WESTERN EXPRESS daily at 11.55 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 3.35 A. M. and Pittsburg at 7.15 A. M.

For MIFFLIN, 3.10, 8.10 and 11.30 A. M., 3.50 5.00 and 10.20 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Sun days, 3.10, 8.10, 11.30 A. M., 3.50 and 5.00 P. M.

PHILAD'A & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WESTERN EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12.01 A. M., arrives at Sunbury at 1.35 A. M., and Williamsport 2.55 A. M.

NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily, at 3.30 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 6.50 A. M., and Erie at 3.40 P. M.

NEWS EXPRESS, daily, at 8.15 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 11.15 A. M., Lock Haven at 12.20 P. M.

NIAGARA EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven at 3.52 P. M., Renovo at 4.55 P. M. and Kane 9.00 P. M.

FAST LINE daily (except Sunday) at 3.55 P. M., arrives at Williamsport at 7.00 P. M., Lock Haven at 8.00 P. M., and Renovo at 9.00 P. M.

WILLIAMSPORT EXPRESS daily at 7.55 P. M., arrives at Sunbury 9.25 P. M., and Williamsport at 10.40 P. M. Arrives Lock Haven 11.35 P. M. week-days only.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket Office at the Station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Time table of Through Trains in effect Jan. 6th, 1895. Close connection made in Union Depots, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest. Close connections also made in Columbus and Chicago for points West and Northwest.

LEAVE HAGERSTOWN.

6.30 A. M.—Arrive at Frederick 8.35 A. M. Washington 9.20 A. M., Baltimore 10.30 A M.

11.10 A. M.—Chicago Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Frederick 2.20 P. M., Washington 2.53 p. m., Baltimore 4.40 p. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.42 a. m., Chicago 11.00 a. m.

5.00 P. M.—For Columbus, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington and Baltimore.

ARRIVE AT HAGERSTOWN.

9.00 A. M.—From Baltimore, Frederick, Winchester, Martinsburg, Cumberland and all through points west.

2.15 P. M.—From Baltimore, Washington, Frederick and all stations on the Main Line.

8.40 P. M.—From Baltimore, via Main Stem and via Washington and from Frederick and all points west.

LEAVE MARTINSBURG.

1.47 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express Chicago 11.00 a. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.52 a. m.

5.54 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Cumberland 8.02 p. m., Cincinnati 7.45 a. m., Louisville 11.59 a. m., St. Louis 6.00 p. m.

10.39 P. M.—Chicago Express—Arrive Columbus 11.35 a. m., Chicago 9.00 p. m.

11.28 P. M.—Arrive at Pittsburg 6.55 a. m. Cleveland 10.30 a. m.

2.27 A. M.—Arrive at Cincinnati 5.30 p. m., Louisville 11.00 p. m., St. Louis 7.12 a. m.

The Double Track, Elegantly Equipped, Picturesque, Baltimore & Ohio solicits patronage, offering you superior accommodations, quick transit and low rates of fare. If you intend to travel West, Northwest or Southwest call on or address the undersigned who will give you full information.

☞ Trains leave Hagerstown daily, except Sunday.

C. O. SCULL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Baltimore, Md.

H. W. Spessard, Pass. & Ticket Agent. Chambersburg, Pa.

TUSCARORA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Monday, Sept. 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	No. 1 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.
Blair's Mills.....Lv	8 00	2 00
Waterloo	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm	8 15	2 15
Perulack	8 20	2 20
East Waterford	8 30	2 30
Heckman	8 37	2 37
Honey Grove	8 42	2 42
Fort Bingham	8 48	2 48
Warble	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill	9 10	3 10
Graham's	9 14	3 14
Stewart	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port	9 25	3 25
Port Royal...Ar	9 30	3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port Roya with Way Passenger and Seashore Express on P. R. R., and Nos. 3 and 4 with Mail East.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	Dist.	No 2. A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Port Royal.....Lv	0 0	10 45	5 15
Old Port	1 3	10 50	5 20
Turbett	2 8	10 55	5 25
Freedom	3 7	10 57	5 27
Stewart	4 4	10 59	5 29
Graham's	5 0	11 01	5 31
Spruce Hill	6 3	11 05	5 35
Seven Pines	7 2	11 09	5 39
Pleasant Velw	9 0	11 15	5 45
Warble	10 0	11 20	5 50
Fort Bingham	12 0	11 26	5 56
Honey Grove	14 0	11 33	6 03
Heckman	15 1	11 38	6 08
East Waterford	17 5	11 45	6 15
Perulack	20 5	11 55	6 25
Ross Farm	22 0	12 00	6 30
Leonard's Grove	24 0	12 05	6 35
Waterloo	25 5	12 10	6 40
Blair's Mills.....Ar	27 0	12 15	6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

J. C. MOORHEAD, Supt.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE.—May 17, 1896.

Leave	no. 2 *A.M	no. 4 †A.M	no. 6 †P.M	no. 8 †P.M	no10 *P.M
Winchester		7 20		2 35	
Martinsburg		8 02		3 22	
Hagerstown	6 30	8 48	12 20	4 10	9 10
Greencastle	6 51	9 10	12 42	4 33	9 35
Mercersburg		7 45		2 50	
Chambersburg	7 12	9 33	1 04	5 05	10 00
Waynesboro		8 00	11 40	4 00	
Shippensburg	7 32	9 53	1 24	5 27	10 20
Newville	7 51	10 11	1 41	5 48	10 39
Carlisle	8 16	10 35	2 05	6 15	11 03
Mechanicsburg	8 43	10 56	2 27	6 38	11 25
Arr. Dillsburg	6 50	9 30	2 00	6 00	
Arr. Harrisb'g	9 03	11 15	2 45	7 00	11 45
Arr. Phila	12 17	3 00	5 47	11 15	4 30
" New York	2 33	5 53	8 23	3 53	7 33
" Baltimore	12 20	3 10	6 15	10 40	6 20
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M

Additional trains will leave Carlisle for Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, at 5.45 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3.45 p. m. and 8.05 p. m., and from Harrisburg for Carlisle at 1.13 a. m., 6.40 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.54 a. m., 12.55 p. m., 4.10 p. m., 5.10 p. m., and 8.30 p. m., stopping at 2d street Harrisburg, to let off passengers.

Trains Nos. 2 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

§On Sundays No. 4. arrives Baltimore 4.20 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p. m.

Through coach from Hagerstown to Philadelphia on train No. 4.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	no. 1 P. M.	no. 3 A. M	no. 5 A. M	no. 7 A. M	P. M.	no. 9 P. M.
Lv Baltimore	11 50	4 55	8 20	11 40		4 40
" New York	8 00	12 15		9 30		2 00
" Phila	11 20	4 30	8 23	12 25		4 40
	†	†		*	†	*
Leave	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	5 00	7 55	11 30	3 45		8 15
Dillsburg		9 10	1 30	4 40		
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	11 50	4 05		8 35
Carlisle	5 40	8 40	12 13	4 28		8 58
Newville	6 05	9 05	12 38	4 53		9 21
Shippensburg	6 23	9 23	12 57	5 13		9 40
Waynesboro		10 40	2 20	6 10		
Chambersburg	6 43	9 45	1 20	5 35		10 00
Mercersburg		11 05	5 45			
Greencastle	7 10	10 10	1 46	6 00		10 23
Hagerstown	7 30	10 32	2 10	6 25		10 45
Martinsburg	8 20	12 00		7 08		
Ar. Winchester	9 00	1 45		7 55		
	A. M	n'on	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.35 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 5.20 p. m. 6.20 p. m. and 10.55 p. m., also for Mechanicsburg and intermediate stations at 8.17 a. m., and 12.40 a. m. All of the above trains will stop at 2d street, Harrisburg, to take on passengers.

Nos. 3 and 9 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Philadelphia to Hagerstown on trains Nos. 5 and 9.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

MONT ALTO RAILROAD.

Mail no58	Mix no54	Acc no54		Mail no53	Mix no55	Acc no57
†P.M	†P.M	†A.M	Lve. Arr.	†A.M	†P.M	†P.M
5 20	1 04	9 50	Chambersburg	8 50	1 20	4 45
5 29	1 13	9 57	Mont Alto Jun.	8 42	12 48	4 39
5 39	1 28	10 08	West Fay'tville	8 31	12 32	4 29
5 44	1 36	10 13	East Fay'tville	8 26	12 24	4 24
5 55	1 52	10 24	Mont Alto	8 15	12 05	4 13
5 58	1 57	10 27	Kneppers	8 12	12 00	4 11
6 02	2 06	10 32	Quincy	8 08	11 51	4 07
6 10	2 20	10 40	Waynesboro	8 00	11 10	4 00
P.M.	P.M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	A.M.	P.M.

SOUTHERN PENN'A R. R. TRAINS.

Pas. no65	Mix no 63		Pas. no 64	Mix no68
†P.M	†A.M	Lve. Arr.	†A.M	†P.M
4 55	9 49	Chambersburg	8 38	4 15
5 08	10 00	Marion	8 23	3 55
5 43	11 05	Mercersburg	7 45	2 50
6 02	11 35	Loudon	7 23	2 15
6 10	11 50	Richmond	7 15	2 00
P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	P. M.

Connection for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

H. A. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. BOYD, Supt.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

connecting with P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Getttysburg; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown; B. & O. R. R. at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penn'a. R. R. at Bruceville, and P. W. & B., N. C., and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

Schedule in effect September 29, 1895.

BALTIMORE & CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRANCH.

Read Downward.			Stations.	Read Upward.		
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Lve. Arr.	A. M	P. M.	P. M.
3 15	1 09	6 00	Shippensburg	8 33	1 06	8 58
3 25	1 18	6 10	Southampton	8 23	12 57	8 48
3 32	1 25	6 17	Greenvillage	8 16	12 50	8 41
3 47	1 39	6 31	Chambersburg	8 05	12 39	8 30
3 58	1 49	6 42	New Franklin	7 51	12 25	8 16
4 06	1 57	6 50	Altenwald	7 44	12 18	8 08
4 13	2 05	6 57	Five Forks	7 35	12 10	8 00
4 22	2 13	7 06	Waynesboro	7 27	12 02	7 51
4 31	2 22	7 15	Midvale	7 18	11 53	7 42
4 39	2 30	7 29	Edgemont	7 05	11 45	7 34
			Ar. Le.			
			Le. Ar.			
4 44	2 35	7 36	Edgemont	7 04	11 45	7 34
	2 53	7 50	Highfield	6 53	11 28	7 19
7 17	6 05	10 27	Baltimore	4 30	8 11	4 08
			Ar. Le.			
			Le. Ar.			
4 44	2 35	7 36	Edgemont	7 03	11 39	7 22
4 50	2 41	7 42	Smithsburg	6 57	11 33	7 16
4 52	2 44	7 43	Cavetown	6 54	11 30	7 20
4 59	2 50	7 48	Chewsville	6 49	11 25	7 15
5 15	3 05	8 02	Hagerstown	6 35	11 10	7 00
			Ar. Le.			
			Ar. Le.			P. M.
6 25			Williamsport	6 17		5 45
			Le. Ar.			
8 05		8 05	Hagerstown			6 00
8 26		8 18	Williamsport			5 38
8 37		8 27	Charlton			5 28
8 45		8 33	Clear Spring			5 22
8 57		8 45	Big Pool			5 0
9 00		8 48	Cherry Run			5 05
			Ar. Le.			
			Ar. Le	A. M		
	2 35	7 36	Edgemont	11 45		7 34
	2 53	7 50	Highfie d	11 28		7 17
	3 52	8 49	Gettysburg	10 28		6 20
	4 16	9 06	New Oxford	10 03		5 56
	4 33	9 23	Hanover	9 46		5 39
	4 45	9 38	Ar. Porters Le.	9 32		5 27
	5 27	9 38	Ar. Porters Le.	9 32		4 44
	5 33	9 44	Menges	9 26		4 38
	5 35	9 47	Spring Grove	9 24		4 36
	5 40	9 53	Nashville	9 20		4 31
	5 43	9 59	Thomasville	9 16		4 27
	5 57	10 10	Ar. W. York Le.	9 02		4 14

P. & R. R. trains leave Shippensburg at 7.0 and 12.35 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. Arrive at 10.35 a. m., 2.25 and 5.42 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 9.40 and 5.40 p. m. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown, Wrightsville and Columbia leave Bruceville at 7.44 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmitsburg at 8.26 and 10.40 a. m., and 3.31 and 6.34 p. m. Leave Emmitsburg for Rocky Ridge at 7.50 and 10.00 a. m., and 2.55 and 4.50 p. m.

B. & O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and intermediate points, No. 13, daily, at 8.57 a. m. For Piedmont and intermediate, No. 17, daily, except Sunday, at 1.26 p. m., and Chicago Express, No. 7, daily, at 11.02 p. m. East bound trains arrive at Cherry Run, No. 4, at 4.04 a. m.; No. 6, at 11.01 a. m.; No. 14, at 5.01 p. m.

Passengers for Chicago Limited, No. 5, or Cincinnati Limited, No. 1, take No. 17 to Hancock and there transfer to No. 5 or No. 1.

Passengers for B. & O. Pittsburg Express, No. 9, take No. 7 to Hancock and there transfer.

All the above trains daily except Sunday.

J. M. Hood, Gen'l Manager. B.H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Officers Of Franklin County And Of Chambersburg Borough.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE—John Stewart. Term expires 1898.

SHERIFF—Samuel G. Greenawalt. Term expires 1898.

PROTHONOTARY—Geo. A. Hornbaker. Term expires 1896.

REGISTER AND RECORDER—J. H. Ledy. Term expires 1896.

CLERK OF THE COURTS—D. L. Grove. Term expires 1896.

TREASURER—Andrew S. Stover. Term expires 1896.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Jere H. Light. Term expires 1898.

COMMISSIONERS—George V. Johnston, Samuel S. Reisher, E. S. Baer. Terms expire 1896.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR—George W. Immell, term expires 1896; John G. Youst, term expires 1897; L. C. Martin, term expires 1898.

AUDITORS—T. M. Smith, Joseph A. Pfoutz, John R. Pilgrim; terms expire 1896.

JURY COMMISSIONERS—B. M. Martin, John L. Brindle; terms expire 1897.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. V. Wingert. Term expires 1898.

CORONER—L. F. Suesserott. Term expires 1898.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

BURGESS—John R. Orr.

COUNCILMEN—Dr. J. S. Kennedy, Frank Henderson, Dr. P. Brough Montgomery, John W. Houser, Rush S. Dittman, John Shreiner, A. M. Stager, George Bietsch.

CLERK OF COUNCIL—D. B. Kirby.

TREASURER—E. J. Black.

TAX COLLECTOR—Daniel Harmony.

AUDITORS—George C. Cook, Frank Huber.

AN ABIDING LOVE.

BY MISS ANNA NICHOLAS.

The woman who was a critical reader of magazines met her friend, the writer of stories, in the little railroad station at Murdock, in southern Indiana. The writer had just arrived from Indianapolis; the other was waiting the north-bound train.

"What have you come to this dull, lonely, forlorn place for? Not for literary material, surely? My grandmother lives here, and I have known the town all my life. Nothing romantic ever happened to any one here; there are no incidents, no tragedies, no characters worth studying; the people simply vegetate."

"I never hunt for 'material' anywhere," replied the woman who wrote. "It comes to me—crowds itself on me. I have been sent for by an invalid cousin, and expect not to think of literary matters; but if I were searching for themes I have no doubt I could find them, even here."

"I am sure you could not. What, for instance—here the speaker's voice was lowered—what could you make out of that spiritless, meek, faded-out creature there? She is a resident here. I have seen her often; but she is so colorless I never had the curosity to ask even her name. I am sure she never had a vivid emotion, never really lived in all her life."

"Perhaps not," laughed the writer; "but I believe she has a story. I will find it out and tell it to you."

This is the story she told a month later:

Martin Davis did not look much like a man with esthetic sentiment in his soul as he left his plow in the furrow that afternoon in early April and drove his tired horses up the lane. His face was weather beaten, his hands rough and hard, his clothing cheap and coarse, his high boots, into which his jeans trousers were tucked, caked with mud. But he was young and vigorous, his eyes were bright and eager, and he felt himself a man to be envied; for had he not a wife waiting for him at the house—a bride of a few weeks? In the band of his rusty felt hat he had slipped a bunch of yellow violets.

"I knew ye liked posies, Lizzie," he said, as he handed them to her at the kitchen door; "and these are the first I've seen this season, 'thout it's the little white windflowers that wilt while ye're pickin' 'em. These yellow things are 'way ahead of time. I've never found 'em before earlier than May; they're not common hereabouts anyhow; but I know of a spot down in the holler where they always flourish."

When she put them in a teacup and set them on the supper table he wondered vaguely why he had never known before that flowers made a room look so cheerful—almost as if the sun were shining, tho that luminary had sunk behind the western hill. He did not know that the brightness was not of the flowers but was the light of love reflected from his heart and hers.

It was but a brief time that his happiness lasted. That was the spring of '61, and the country was even then calling upon her loyal sons. Martin Davis turned his horses into the pasture, left his crops for others to harvest, and went unhesitatingly to answer the call. Oh, the heroism of the myriads who thus went out from home, and peace, and love, to the battlefield in those dreadful years! What if they did not know that the ninety days would lengthen until no man could name the end, and that the slain would be like the leaves of the forest for numbers? What if they did go simply from a matter of fact sense of duty, and with little feeling of risk and danger, or because the riotous spirit of youth yearned for adventure? The fact remains—the tremendous, immutable fact—that they went by hundreds, by thousands, by tens and hundreds of thousands, and that they offered their lives. Greater love than this hath no man; and yet we, in this frivolous later day, which knows no war—we dare sometimes speak lightly of those men and their sacrifices.

It was a monotonous and a hard life for the most part, that of a private soldier in the war for the Union. Its story has been told in fragments at home firesides and by campfires, but never in literature as a whole for the world to know. Perhaps it never will be. The veterans tell of battles and of victories and of stirring events; but they do not, as a class, care to dwell upon their hardships and sufferings. The experience cut deep, and the scars are even yet too near the surface to touch upon.

Martin Davis's life was not different from the rest. There was the drill and the camp life, the picket duty, the marching, the digging of trenches and building of breastworks, the skirmishing, the expectation of encounters with the enemy—all this for slow and weary months, and at last a great battle.

Lizzie, the young wife at home, waited from week to week and month to month, as women did in those days, with what show of patience and composure they could muster—a proof of courage and patriotism not less than that of going to war. The soldiers' story may some time be told; but where is the historian who shall describe the agony of the women's waiting hearts, the suffering of uncertainty and suspense? Who shall comprehend the anguish of their tears? Who understand that the strain of constant dread of evil news from husband and brother and lover was greater than that felt by the soldier before the enemy's guns—that it left unhealed scars which aged them before their time?

Lizzie Martin fared like the other women—hoping and praying, living upon the letters that came at irregular intervals, going about her tasks by day, with heavy heart, and enduring long nights with their visions of war and woe. In the little town from which the flower of the young men had already gone, existence was not gay at the best of times, and was now more monotonous than ever to the women, whose part was to wait. There were few things to distract their minds from their own anxieties; they were not the "new" women, with many and diverse activities, and so they sat at home and thought of what might be. Mrs. Davis did not love her husband more than the other lonely women cared for theirs, perhaps; but without him she was quite alone in the world, and it was natural that no event of the war was important in which he had no place. That brawny private, that long-limbed, awkward farmer boy, was all the world to her. No future opened to her vision which he did not share. She was a commonplace little creature, narrow in thought and limited in capacity, but other and greater women have found it all of life to love one man.

Letters came to her from Tennessee now. Martin wrote that it looked as if some fighting would be done very soon that would scatter the rebels and end the war. Then came the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, and he wrote, with still greater certainty, that the war was soon to close. Men better informed than he thought the same then. After that there was marching across country, transportation by boat up the Tennessee, more marching, with rain and mud and cold as features of the travel—all this described in fragmentary scrawls. One of them, dated April 5th, and written on a scrap of paper while he stood in the rain with his company awaiting orders, said there would be fighting soon, and added:

"Here's a yellow violet; just found it under a bank. Season's early down here. We're going to beat the rebs out of their boots. Good by."

This note, and then—silence. There had been a battle; it was Shiloh—bloody Shiloh. On its gory field when the seventh of April dawned, the dead lay by thousands—the blue and the gray. Oh, Shiloh! the waiting hearts that broke when your victory was won!

Private Davis, of Company D, was numbered among the dead. A comrade wrote to Lizzie, telling her that Martin had died like a hero. A part of his regiment had faced about and retreated, broken in a panic before the Confederates' furious onslaught; but he had remained, had seized the flag from the hand of the fleeing color bearer and gone on triumphantly to meet the coming foe. In the thick of the fight he was seen to fall, "and," said the writer, with no art at softening cruel truth, "he was buried in a trench."

To the widow a realizing sense of the death did not come. It is often so when those absent from home are taken; to their families they seem still temporarily absent and likely to return at any hour. She accepted the situation dumbly, uncomplainingly. She had no longer a keen interest in life, and was without the strength of character to rise above her grief and force herself to accept new interests. She was simply an every-day woman, who had loved her husband and continued to love and to think of him day and night, tho he was dead. She sold her farm to a rich neighbor, who took advantage of her ignorance to pay her but half its value, and she was deprived of a large share of the proceeds by a sharper to whom she intrusted them for investment. Then she settled down in the little town and became a neighborhood drudge. She sewed, nursed the sick, took care of the new babies, and was at the beck and call of any housewife who needed her in domestic emergencies. The years went on with little variety. The war ended, and affairs settled into new grooves. A flood of prosperity swept over the country and affected even this quiet town, but made little difference in Mrs. Davis's plodding, uneventful existence. No one pitied her especially, for her lonely and hard-working life. She was spoken of as "the widow Davis"; but she was only one among many widows the war had created, and, as she made no ado over her woes, no one else thought to do it for her. They had their own troubles to think of. They did say, along at first, that she didn't take Mart's death very hard. She "didn't make no fuss," they said, and they "'lowed" she was "ruther shaller." Afterward they virtually forgot him, and assumed that she had done the same. But she never put off her simple mourning garb; her mouth fixed itself in a pathetic little droop; her brown hair faded early. And she would not marry again. Ten years after Shiloh, John Holt, a thrifty widower, attracted by her quiet, industrious ways, sought her as a step-mother for his children.

"No, Mr. Holt," she said, "I can't be your wife. Martin Davis is dead and buried; but I can't make him seem dead, nohow; I never have, an' I don't reckon I ever can. I feel as if he was gone jest on a trip; an' I dream of him o' nights, an' am always glad when night comes, because them dreams come, too. I'll go along by myself till the time comes for me to go and meet Martin—but it's long, long!"

And then, her self-repression overcome by the sudden compassion in the man's eyes, she bowed her head upon the table and sobbed and wept in the utter abandonment of a grief which knows no pretense.

John Holt went away thoughtful, and was afterward heard to say it was a "sing'lar dispensation o' Providence that took a man away from a wife like that an' let other men live whose wives wouldn't a-mourned for him over-night if they drownded theirselves."

More years went, until, one day, Mrs. Davis heard of an excursion that filled her patient soul with longing. This was a trip by boat to Shiloh battle-ground. She had never been further from home than to Cincinnati, fifty miles away, where she had gone once when a girl; but she determined to make this journey. It was a great undertaking, and she got ready for it with an excitement such as had not stirred her for years. She never thought of the South but as the rebels' country; and, tho she knew there were no rebels now, there was down in her heart a dull hatred of all Southerners, because but for them there would have been no war—but for a certain one of them who had fired a fatal shot she would not have been left in loneliness all these years.

Men and women of the world who, through contact with people of many localities, have gained the ability to judge their fellow-beings dispassionately find it difficult to comprehend the limitations of one who has but a single point of view. Lizzie Davis had but one great interest in life, and had never been able to consider the outside world in any other than its relation to herself.

The trip down the Ohio river, tho novel, aroused no emotion; once on the Tennessee, she began to brighten. Martin had made this journey not long before his death. The war, now so far past, was brought close to her. The battle seemed but a little while back. On the wooded bluffs she could almost see rebel skirmishers in hiding. Her meek, feminine soul, which had never before directed a cruel thought toward any individual, suddenly throbbed with fierce resentment; the slow, easy-going natives, who strolled down to the landings and leisurely carried their freight up the bank in primitive fashion, seemed to her to represent a bloodthirsty, murderous people; she eyed them malevolently.

One day the captain of the boat sat down by her side on the deck. He was a middle-aged man of slow, soft speech and gentle manner—as far removed from the typical bluff, gruff, profane, aggressive river man of literature as possible. He had already won Mrs. Davis's confidence by his deferential curtesy and attentions, to which she was a stranger at home. There no one was unkind, but certainly no one was noticeably considerate of the comfort of women, especially those of no particular importance. He narrated to her bits of history about the places along the river, with every foot of which he was familiar, and told anecdotes of the people, half of whom he seemed to know by their Christian names.

"How can you speak so kindly of them, an' you a soldier, too?" she broke out at last. "Rebels I reckon they were, most of 'em, an' killed our men, an' would do it again if they had a chance."

He turned to her slowly and without a sign of surprise; she was not a new type to him.

"Madam, these people along heah were mostly Union sympathizers during the wah. I was a soldier in the Confedehat ahmy."

It was a shock. Ex-rebels had found their way to her little village since the war, but a good many sons had gone out from there to fight for the Union, and never to return; and those wanderers from the South were not made welcome, but had mostly drifted on to regions elsewhere in Indiana, where were friends and sympathizers. She had never so much as talked with one before.

Then he told her, in a quiet, reminiscent way some stories of his youth and his far Southern home; of how the South was then all the country he knew, and the North a far-off, cold region, whose people cared only to buy and sell, and to subjugate and rob the South; of how the war broke out and one by one his neighbors joined the army, then his brothers, and then himself, a boy of sixteen—all filled with fierce patriotism and the blind belief that they were fighting for the right; of how his brothers had been slain, and how he had gone home, when at last the conflict was over, to find that home dismantled, the mother who had been its center forever gone, and he, yet a boy in years, lonely, disheartened and forlorn.

It was a revelation to the woman of few ideas that rebels—rebels!—were creatures with loves and sorrows like her own.

And they went on up the shining river, and a little of the peace and beauty of it entered into her soul. It was May, and the fields and forests were in freshest array. The gray green willows, the rank water maples and the glossy oaks that crowded the river bank were fringed with undergrowth and their trunks lost in a tangle of honeysuckles, grapevines and ivy. It was primitive wilderness, such as the Indian must have looked on in his day.

Then came Fort Henry. The boat, which stopped accommodatingly wherever a would-be traveler waved a handkerchief, obligingly made fast while passengers climbed the hill and wandered over the old earthworks that made the walls of that famous fort. In the glamour of the moonlight and the softness of the shadows could almost be seen the soldiers who had once crowded the place; but trees had grown up within the walls since that day, and the soldiers—where were they?

Then Pittsburg Landing and Shi

The Franklin Review.

H. H. WOODAL,
Editor and Publisher.

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THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS been pretty fortunate in finding her candidates chosen to the Presidency. It is a rare thing to see her vote in the electoral college cast for any but the winner, although twice she has seen one man, President Cleveland, chosen without any of her aid. When John Quincy Adams was a candidate Pennsylvania gave her 28 votes to Andrew Jackson. No election resulted, as neither candidate had a majority, so the House of Representatives selected Adams, Pennsylvania still voting for Jackson. In the election of Thomas Jefferson for his first term Pennsylvania's electoral vote was divided, eight favoring Jefferson and seven adhering to John Adams, who had been the previous choice of the country. These are the only times that a President has been chosen without having Pennsylvania's vote to sustain him in the election. In 1832, when Jackson was elected the second time, William Wilkins, a Pennsylvanian, was given the vote for the office of Vice President, but Martin Van Buren captured the votes necessary to elect, and Pennsylvania's own candidate got not a vote anywhere except the 30 from his own state.

Although the Keystone State has voted for every President but one that has been elected, for Jackson was elected after the defeat in which Pennsylvania's vote was lost, she has had but one successful candidate herself for the office, James Buchanan, a native of Franklin county. In the matter of Vice Presidents she was no more fortunate, presenting Wilkins, who was badly defeated, and George M. Dallas, who made a successful run with Polk in 1844. Dallas and Buchanan both were Democrats.

It is odd from the general fitness of things that Pennsylvania should have been granted so little recognition in the selection of Presidential candidates. The Democrats offered Gen. McClellan, a native of Philadelphia, in 1864, and Gen. Hancock as a Pennsylvanian in 1880, but both were defeated. Before the Federal government was really organized, and prior to the adoption of a constitution and the election of Washington as President, two Pennsylvanians were practically President of the embryo nation. They were Thomas Mifflin and Arthur St. Clair. Both were members of the Continental Congress and President of that body, thus attaining to the highest office in the land.

THAT THE Democratic national convention which meets at Chicago on July 7th, will declare for free silver now admits of little doubt. Ex-Secretary Whitney says that the silver men have already elected a majority of the delegates and that the only possibility of securing a declaration or a candidate for sound money lies in an appeal to reason, and in an endeavor to arouse a sound money sentiment between now and the meeting of the convention. Leading Democratic papers in the east have almost given up hope of escaping a declaration for free silver. The sweep of the craze of the Democratic state conventions held this week has been simply irresistible. New York yesterday declared for gold, but Ohio, Indiana and Texas went for free silver. Illinois declared for silver on Tuesday and in Wisconsin the gold men won by only the narrowest margin. It is thought that nearly all the delegates yet to be elected will be silver men.

WHAT IS possible of accomplishment under official forestry regulations may be seen in Minnesota, which last year enacted a law making the road supervisors also the wardens for the care and protection of the forests and the extinguishment of forest fires. According to the first annual report, which has just been made public, the workings of the act have been most satisfactory. In 1895 only 8,265 acres of timber were destroyed by fire and the loss of the same is set down at $3,125. The losses from this cause in 1894, when there was no such law, are given as 340,000 acres of timber land and 73,000 more of prairie and farm lands, entailing a total loss of $34,277. From this it would appear that a satisfactory law can be enacted, which, at comparatively little cost, will be effective for timber preservation.

A Heavy Electrical and Rain Storm.

A storm which was remarkable for its electrical display and for the heavy rain fall passed over Chambersburg Sunday afternoon. It was particularly heavy in Hamilton and Guilford townships. Many large trees were blown down and fences demolished. The house of Abram Hoover, Letterkenny; the barn of David Tritle, Hamilton, and the house of David Foltz, East Queen street, were struck by lightning but no serious damage was done.

McKINLEY AND HOBART.

Sketches of the Republican Nominees for President and Vice President.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

William McKinley, the Republican candidate for President, is 53 years old. He was born January 29, 1843, in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, then a town of 300 inhabitants. His father, like Mark Hanna, was an iron manufacturer and a pioneer in the business. He was of Scotch-Irish and English descent, while McKinley's mother was of Scotch and German parentage. The mother is still living in Canton. The father died two years ago at the age of 85. William was the third son. The eldest, David, went to San Francisco, where he served as Hawaiian Consul-General to the United States. The second is dead, and the fourth, Abner, is in business in New York.

William McKinley's education began when he was five years old. He studied first in the village school at Niles and afterward at Poland, whither his family had removed. When he was 17 he was sent to Allegheny College, where he had been less than a year when the war broke out. When the first call to arms came he enlisted as a private in a company which was being formed at his home, known as the Poland Guards. In June, 1861, he was mustered into service with his companions at Columbus by Gen. John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the Presidency.

His company became a part of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Regiment of which William S. Rosecrans was Colonel and Stanley Matthews, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant-Colonel. McKinley owed his first promotion to the recommendation of Gen. R. B. Hayes, another Republican Presidential candidate, who had taken command of his regiment. This was in September, 1862. McKinley had already seen active service at Carnifex Ferry, in the Richmond Mountains, where his regiment pursued the guerrilla hordes, and at Antietam, where he acted at commissary. After he had become a Second Lieutenant, McKinley saw little active service for some time. From November, 1862, to July, 1863, his regiment lay in camp, taking part only in the movements against Morgan. After that the period of inactivity continued to April, 1864, when a move was made to a point few miles above Brownstone, on the Kanawha, preparatory to joining forces then gathering under Gen. Crook for a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. On May 9 the enemy was encountered at Clyde Mountain, and the next day at New Bridge.

Both days the rebels were driven back. In the meantime, on February 7, 1863, McKinley had been promoted to a First Lieutenancy. Early in June, 1864, the Twenty-third joined Gen. Hunter's command and soon afterward were driven back by the Confederates at Lynchburg. In July they were again defeated at Kernstown, near Winchester, after an all-day battle. In this battle McKinley, who was serving on General Hayes's staff, distinguished himself by carrying an order to retreat to a detachment which had been cut off and was in a perilous position. When McKinley had successfully accomplished this mission Gen. Hayes remarked to him:

"I never expected to see you return alive."

Soon after this battle, on July 25, 1864, McKinley was made a Captain, and became aide-de-camp to Gen. Sheridan. The last battle in which he participated was that of Cedar Creek. Before he was mustered out McKinley was brevetted Major by President Lincoln for gallant conduct at Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He was then 21 years old.

The war over, McKinley studied law, began practice in Canton, then a place of 5,000 inhabitants. His political activity began at once. His county was strongly Democratic, and perhaps for that reason he succeeded, three years later, in securing the Republican nomination for Prosecuting Attorney. To the surprise of every one, he was elected, but upon being renominated two years later; he met defeat. The next few years he devoted to building up his private practice, which became a lucrative one. In 1876 he was elected to Congress at the age of 33. He served continuously for fourteen years, but was beaten in 1890, owing to a change in the district which made it Democratic. In the following fall he was elected Governor of Ohio, and two years later was re-elected by a large majority.

In spite of his long service in Congress McKinley gained no great prominence until his last term. He was then a candidate for Speaker against Thomas B. Reed, but received less than one-fourth of the vote cast. Owing to this candidacy and to the fact that he had spent so many years in the House, Speaker Reed placed him at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, a post which made him nominally the leader of the House and joined his name to the tariff bill of 1890.

In 1871 Major McKinley married Miss Ada Saxton. She has long been an invalid, and the object of his constant attention and devotion. They have no children, their two sons having died in childhood.

Concerning McKinley's personal characteristics, one of his biographers says:

"Physically, William McKinley is somewhat of a paradox. Ordinarily he has very good health, and he is capable of marvellous endurance. Yet he takes but little exercise. Although inclined to stockiness in build, McKinley is shapely and well proportioned. His head is well set on a stout neck and a fine pair of shoulders. His legs are sturdy. He is muscular naturally. The face is not generally known that McKinley is possessed of great physical strength. He walks like an athlete. There are few matured men of his physical build who are so buoyant in movement as he.

"McKinley's marvellous powers of endurance have been mostly manifested in political campaigns, particularly from and including the Gubernatorial contest of 1891. It is certainly safe to say that during the last five years McKinley has spoken to more people than any other living man during an equal length or time, and it is probably true that he has during his life made more speeches and addressed a greater number of people than any other man in the world.

"Nothing like his campaign of 1891 had ever before been seen in Ohio. Then, and a number of times since, he has performed feats in traveling and speaking that seem almost incredible. For a couple of months he would be considered good for one set speech a day with 200 miles a day travel. Then, as the campaign warmed, he would deliver two set speeches a day, with several informal talks as side issues not on the regular programme. And when the campaign got to white heat, he has taken a special train from town to town, speaking four, six, ten, a dozen, and even fifteen times a day.

"The habitual quietness of McKinley's expression has led some indifferent observers to charge him with austerity. The truth is, there is a great deal of quiet humor in McKinley's make up, and when the reserve of officialdom or of public function is removed, he loves to tell or listen to a good story. The genial humor and kindliness of McKinley are never so abundantly manifested as when he has young people around him."

GARRET A. HOBART.

Garret A. Hobart, little more than 50 yeas old, has spent nearly half his life in public labors, and is as well known in New Jersey as a man who has been continuously in touch with people and politicians of his state for a quarter of a century naturally would be. The multiplicity of his interests in the mercantile community has brought him into intimate association with the people. He has held office after office and directed the political machine of his part of the Commonwealth year after year, and has also engaged in business enterprises many and various.

Mr. Hobart's desire to be the nominee of his party for the second place on the national ticket has been no secret at any time since the State election in 1895. His ambition was fostered last year by the election of Gov. Griggs, for whose nomination Mr. Hobart was responsible, the first Republican Governor of New Jersey in thirty years.

Mr. Hobart is a native Jerseyman. He was born in 1844 at Long Branch, and took his degree at Rutgers College before he was twenty years old. From college he went to Paterson to study law with Socrates Tuttle, whose daughter he afterward married. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and three years later he became a counsellor. He served as clerk to Grand Juries and in other minor offices, and in 1871 was made City Counsel. Then began his political career. He was selected in the next year as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and declined a second year's tenure of the office to go to the Assembly, to which he was sent again at the next succeeding election, and served during his second term as Speaker of the House.

In 1875 he declined a renomination, and two years afterward was sent to the State Senate from Passaic county. At his re-election to that body in 1879 he received the biggest majority that the county had ever given to a candidate. In 1881 and 1882 he was President of the Senate, and in 1884 he was the Republican caucus candidate for the Federal Senate in the Democratic Legislature that sent John R. McPherson to Washington.

Early in his career in the State Senate he became a member of the Republican State Committee, and served for more than a decade from 1880 as its chairman, resigning in 1891. He had been a National Committeeman from 1884, and in 1892 he was made vice-chairman of the National Committee, and has held the office until now.

Although starting out in active life as a lawyer, Mr. Hobart soon interested himself in various business enterprises, and as a manager of properties needing a combination of legal knowledge and business acumen he was not long in making a reputation as an able man of affairs.

Mr. Hobart is reputed a man of wealth. He has traveled in Europe. His only daughter, Fannie, an accomplished young woman, died at Bellagio, Italy, a year ago this month. He has a 12-year-old son.

That Path Valley Road.

Communicated.

WILLOW HILL, PA., June 26.

EDITOR FRANKLIN REVIEW, Sir:—Will you kindly grant me space in your valuable paper to reply to your correspondent from Willow Hill, whose article appeared in your paper June 18. I will try first to describe the piece of road referred to by Willow Hill writer. On the public road connecting the two parallel roads of the valley intersecting the one at Flickinger's schoolhouse, the other at Steck's mill, there is a curve amounting to nearly a semicircle. This curve is in a hollow, always wet and muddy if there is mud anywhere. On this short piece of road two plank culverts are required. I suppose it is sixty, perhaps seventy-five yards from one end of the new fill to the other in going around the curve or old road. The new piece of road is straight across the hollow, and is perhaps from twenty to twenty-five yards long. The new is made by placing a stone culvert in the hollow and then filling in with slate from each side of the hollow taken out of the bed of the road which improves the grade very much on both sides of the hollow.

Your Willow Hill correspondent willfully misrepresents and tries to mislead the public in saying this road is a by-road, it is a township road traveled daily by the public. He also departs from the truth in saying it has, or will, cost two hundred dollars. It has not cost the fourth of two hundred dollars and is in fair condition, much better and easier than the old curve and the public is making use of the new road and did use it before the supervisor had finished it. It has been a sloppy ugly place for pedestrians. Children in going to or from school have been forced to step into slush and water over shoe top giving them wet feet for the whole day. None have objected to the improvement except a few kickers who object to the improvement of the public schools, and in fact to everything that does not drop the money directly into their own pockets. Some of those same kickers rode through the township misrepresenting this public improvement to good and reasonable men to secure their influence against it but when those men learned the truth from reliable sources they feel disgusted at the kickers and highly in favor of the improvement.

Corn and oats look well but grass and wheat are quite a failure in this valley.

Truly yours,
VALENTINE STECK.

Juniata Valley Veteran Encampment.

The counties embraced within the Juniata Valley Veteran Association, which will encamp at Huntingdon from the 7th to the 10th of September, are Blair, Bedford, Fulton, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Snyder, Union and Northumberland. All old soldiers residing in the Valley at the time of their enlistment, or who have since become residents of it, are members of the association. Posts of the G. A. R. and Camps of the U. V. L. will attend the encampment as organizations. The official notices and invitations will soon be issued.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

Position of the St. Louis Convention On Three Matters of General Interest.

Below are extracts from the platform adopted by the national Republican convention at St. Louis, regarding three matters, pensions, money and the tariff, which are now much discussed on all sides.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

MONEY.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unutterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Statistics Showing the Condition of Franklin County Schools—The Progress of the Year.

County Superintendent Zumbro has compiled the following statistics of our common schools for the year ending June 1st.

Number of school districts, 18; directors, 108; graded schools, 99; ungraded schools, 200; total, 299.

Male teachers employed, 160; female teachers, 146; total 306.

Number of male pupils enrolled, 5848; female pupils 5358; total, 11206.

Average daily attendance of pupils, 8191; average monthly percentage of attendance, 89; average number of months of school, 6.45.

Number of official visits to schools by the Supt., 304; number of schools not visited by Supt., 4.

Average salary of teachers per month, by districts, $31.64; average salary of teachers per month, by schools, $32.53.

Number of schoolhouses built, 7; number furnished, 6; number not improved with patent furniture, 12.

Number of teachers examinations held, 17; provisional certificates granted, 149; professional certificates granted, 17; teachers recommended for permanent certificates, 11; applicants for certificates rejected, 34; teachers holding State Normal diplomas, 80; teachers holding permanent certificates, 76; teachers holding professional certificates, 56; teachers holding provisional certificates, 96.

Average age of teachers, 26 years.

Amount of money received from state appropriation, $42,460.75; amount received from taxes &c., $75,923.67; total receipts, $118,383.42.

Amount expended for text books, $6,474.77; for school supplies, $2,607.14; for teachers' wages, $65,254.00; for all other purposes, $31,718.20; total expenditures, $105,954.11.

Average tax-rate for school and building purposes, 4.06 mills; cost of each pupil per month, $1.12.

Number of teachers who have had no previous experience, 38; teachers who have taught five or more terms, 173.

Estimated value of school property, $246,325; total resources of the districts, $9,228.19, total liabilities, $35,607.43; liabilities in excess of resources, $26,379.24.

Abandoned Her Child.

Several weeks ago one evening, two women went to the house of Andrew Warren near Strasburg, and asked to stay over night. The younger woman had a small boy baby. The next morning they asked Mrs. Warren to care for the child for a few days as they were going to meet the child's father. Mrs. Warren consented, the women left and have not since been seen in that vicinity. It is thought that the women intended to abandon the baby. It is still with Mrs. Warren.

MARRIED.

PITTINGER—HELLMAN.—On June 16, 1896, in Hagerstown, Harry Pittinger, Greencastle and Margaret W. Helman, St. Thomas.

MILLER—FRYMIER.—On June 18, 1896, by Rev. H. N. Bassler, J. E. Miller and Fannie Frymier, both of Williamson.

GAPP—GOETZ.—On June 16, 1896, in Altoona, Charles W. Gapp, Greencastle and M. Ursula Goetz.

GARNER—LITTLE.—On June 18, 1896, by Rev. John Fohl, J. W. Garner and Miss S. C. Little, both of Chambersburg.

BIERLY—BRIGGS.—On June 2, 1896, at Roxbury, by Rev. J. W. Parris, Warren Monroe Bierly and Miss Margaret Lucinda Briggs, both of Lurgan township.

WERE PRISONERS TOGETHER.

A Franklin County Soldier Invited to Visit Mayor Doran of St. Paul Who Was a Prisoner With Him.

Comrade Allen C. McGrath, Chambersburg, has received the following letter from Frank B. Doran, mayor of St. Paul:

"I read in the telegrapic news that the G. A. R. State Encampment recently met in your city and elected delegates to the National Encampment to be held in our city next September, and I hope you may be among them.

"But if you are not a regular delegate, I sincerely hope you will find it in your way to make one of a delegation consisting of the contingent of Chambersburg citizens who in 1863 and 1864 shared the hospitality of Libby, Castle Thunder and Salisbury with yours truly.

"This is an opportunity, which if neglected, may not come to us again, and may I not hope that after a lapse of 32 years it may be my proud privilege to again grasp the hands of those who for sixteen months endured with me the unspeakable horrors of that, to us, memorable period.

"Get together and come. It will do you good and it will delight me to extend to you my own and the city's hospitality. I mean it and every word of it."

Mr. McGrath was captured at Fredericksburg and spent sixteen months in the above named prisons. While in prison he and Mayor Doran became great friends. Comrade McGrath will probably accept the invitation. Mr. D. M. Eiker, who with other civillians, were captured and spent long terms in Libby, has also received a similar letter from Mayor Doran.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG,

At Chambersburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 7, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$352,375 01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		110 11
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		6,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		193,250 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		29,450 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		600 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,443 89
Due from State Banks and Bankers		3,121 23
Due from approved reserve agents		26,350 01
Checks and other cash items		3,173 38
Notes of other National Banks		5,400 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		106 57
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$34,818 55	
Legal-tender notes	14,738 00	49,556 55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$723,786 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	260,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	7,301 12
National Bank notes outstanding	44,200 00
Due to other National Banks	9,296 85
Due to State Banks and Bankers	375 11
Dividends unpaid	222 00
Individual deposits subject to check	331,281 51
Demand certificates of deposit	15,110 16
Bills payable	30,000 00
Total	$723,786 75

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, ss:

I, J. S. McILVAINE, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. McILVAINE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 14th day of May, 1896.

J. NEVIN POMEROY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. M. LINN,
T. M. NELSON,
W. RUSH GILLAN.

WALL PAPER, CARPETS and MATTINGS.

I now have my full line of Wall Papers and Decorations in for the Spring trade and can show you the largest assortment and greatest variety of patterns in all the new colorings ever offered in the Cumberland Valley.

Over 25,000 pieces Wall Paper in stock. 6000 pieces new Mica and Gilt Papers selling at 5, 6, 7 and 8c. piece; as handsome as you will find elsewhere at double he price.

3000

pieces very fine Solid Gold Papers reduced from 40, 50 and 60c. piece to 10, 12, 15 and 20c. piece to close out.

5000

pieces Wall Paper at 10, 12 and 15c. piece; as handsome patterns and colorings as you can buy at any price.

2000

pieces Felt Papers in all the new shades, with finest friezes and ceilings to match that we have ever offered.

10,000

pieces of fine Pressed, Velour, Leather, Lacquer, Cartridge, Embossed and Gold Papers at the lowest prices that they have ever sold.

March Bargains IN MATTINGS.

60 rolls (40 yds. each) going at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 per roll. Call and see them before best patterns are sold.

75 Rolls—4500 yds. Tapestry Brussels Carpet.

Bought before the advance in price, going at 50, 55, 60 and 65c., during this month.

50 Rolls—3000 Yards

best quality Tapestry Brussels going at 70 and 75c. yard. Same quality goods sold last season at 85, 87½ and 90c.

J. SIERER.
No. 54 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

OUR BOYS' SUITS

are made to fit.

OUR PRICES

are not equaled when quality is considered.

Boys' School Knee Pants 50 Cents.

OUR LEADER,

MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS 50C.

Merchant Tailoring

is an art and only is acquired by experience, and many proclaim their skill by word only and lack the "professional skill" necessary to a practical knowledge of the demands of a correct garment.

Suits to Order $15 Trousers $5

H. C. WHITE,
Practical Merchant Tailor.

X RAYS AGAIN!

The Cathode Rays are not needed to see that by your liberal patronage during our great "Fire Sale," nearly our whole stock was disposed of in an incredibly short time. We are therefore enabled to resume business with almost an entire new stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Notions, within a short time after our sacrifice sale. You helped us by buying our damaged goods quickly, saving us both time and further loss. Now we are going to let you reap the benefit we derived in quickly turning our former stock into ready cash, enabling us to take advantage of a market thatw as over stocked, with more bargains in new and seasonable goods than it has ever been our fortune to strike before. But strike it we did, and at just the right time when ready cash went further than we ever knew it to go. As a result of our good buying last week in the cities our pavement has been filled with box upon box this week of these purchases. To show our appreciation of your kindness to us we are going to mark our goods at lower figures and smaller profits than ever was known. We bought very cheap and lots of goods we bought at prices that we cannot buy at again. Nevertheless we are going to give to the people every bargain we got ourselves. The prices will be such that it will make an impression that will last for years to come. We care not for former criticism when we were blamed for selling damaged goods too low and to prove it we are going right into this sale of cut prices and on brand new goods with the supreme confidence that the people appreciate us. We won't mention prices here save one special lot of goods, wide, all wool serges, in the new colorings for spring, that we intend to sell for 20c. This one line of goods will set you thinking; when you see them they will start you talking. 'Tis but a taste of the good things we have—only one among many. An early visit will pay you. Look through our line. We have never shown such a stock before. New goods, new ideas, new prices, all go to mark a new era in our business. And rest assured we will never be satisfied in this new business until we rise to the very top and our store will be talked of more than all the others in the Cumberland Valley.

Yours truly,

W. O. APPENZELLAR,
Dry Goods and Notions, Center of Square,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Fourth and Last Week of
THE GREAT JUNE SALE
of Solid Sterling Silver Teaspoons at Ludwig's.

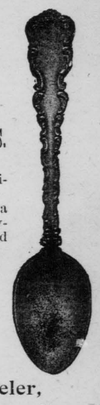
GOLD, SILVER OR GREENBACKS ACCEPTED FOR THESE GOODS.

If you are a money saver you will find your greatest bargain ambitions gratified here.

Remember, these prices are for June only. We want to make this a memorable Solid Silver Teaspoon month in our history. The following prices should convince you that JUNE, '96 at Ludwig's is Solid Silver Teaspoon buying time. Six of the newest patterns in stock:

LOUIS XV TEASPOONS	(Sterling Silver)	.....	$4.25	half doz.
MAZERINE	"	"	4.25	" "
LUXEMBOURG	"	"	4.25	" "
PLAIN	"	"	3.75	" "
BEDFORD	"	"	4.25	" "
VIRGINIA	"	"	4.25	" "

Engraving Free.



GEO. W. LUDWIG, Jeweler,
Chambersburg, Pa.

We Must Sell

Our stock of Summer Clothing which is quite heavy yet. We must and we are bound to sell every stitch of it. If there is anything you want in that line for yourself or for your boy come and see us. You know what we mean. We must have the money and you you will get the goods; prices are no object to us now. Everything we have on hand in the line of Clothing, Shoes, Slippers, Hats, Caps, Shirts, &c., must go. It will do you a heap of good to call at once at the

Boston Clothing House,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Special Prices.

Men's	F-Kip	Boot,	- -	now	$1.49		
"	Light	" "	- -	"	1.90	were	$2.25
Boy's	F-	" "	- -	"	1.20	"	1.50
"	"	" "	- -	"	1.50	"	2.00
Youth's	"	" "	- -	"	1.00	"	1.25
Women's	Kangaroo Calf Polish	-	now	$1.25	were	$1.50	
"	"	" Button	-	"	1.25	"	1.50
"	Oil Grain Button (best quality)			"	1.25	"	1.50
"	" "	Polish	"	"	1.25	"	1.50
"	A-Calf	"	- -	"	.85	"	1.00

And lots of other goods too numerous to mention, to make room for Spring and Summer goods. Now is the time to take advantage of these popular prices.

61 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Penn'a.

H. B. GANOE.

DO YOU NEED RED DAMASK?

We have a Bargain that is worth your earliest atttention. STRICTLY FAST RED, Beautiful Patterns, full width and especially cheap.

HOLLAR & NACE,
Cash Dry Goods and Notions.
55 N. Main St.

ALABASTINE

Takes the place of lime for whitewashing. Just as white and sweet and does not rub off the wall. White, blue, pink, brown, terra cotta, pearl or any other color; makes the wall look like paper. It is a powder, mixes with cold water and does not rub off the wall like lime. It is a splendid disinfectant if powder is sprinkled around and is purifying and sweet smelling. If put in the cracks of the floor it drives away moth. Come and get a color card and directions how to use it in its many forms, we are the agents. All sizes of

WINDOW SCREENS,

Screen doors, fly traps water coolers, Gosoline Stoves and splendid Gasoline.

W. H. EYSTER.

SPRING CAPES.

A New Line of Silk for Ladies' Waists.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS IN LIGHT NOVELTIES, ALSO A LINE BLACK NOVELTIES AND MOHAIR AT Pomeroy and Mackey's

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

A WORD IN PASSING.

Town and County Briefs With a Bit of Comment—Happenings of the Week and a Forecast of Coming Events.

C. W. Webb, Rouzerville, expects to have 20,000 crates of peaches this season.

The Cashtown band, of Housum, will hold their annual fair and festival on Saturdays August 1, and 8.

2112 boys have been received at the State Reformatory since it was opened. The present number of inmates is 542.

The Geiser company, Waynesboro, shipped this month, to June 16, ninety car loads of machinery, and their shipments for the month will not be less than 200 cars.

Col. J. P. Sanford, who lectured in Chambersburg and McConnellsburg before county institutes, died recently in Wheaton, Illinois. The colonel was a great favorite on the lecture platform.

Henry Walter, who had been keeping the tollgate in Cashtown, has moved to and is now attending the tollgate at the east end of Greenwood. Allen Orner has succeeded him at the Cashtown gate.

300 persons professed conversion at the revival held in Bellefonte by Evangelists Weaver and Wharton. Sunday was the last day and it was the occasion of a grand rally in the large tent. The evangelists will hold their next services in Williamsport.

The Western Maryland railroad company ran its first Sunday excursion from Baltimore on Sunday last to Pen-Mar. A large number of persons made the trip. The visitors were entertained by sacred music, rendered by the orchestra. Trains may be run on this branch later in the season.

Prof. Oliver C. Mordorf, formerly teacher in the Chambersburg academy, has received a call to the principalship of the Tome Institute of Maryland, at a salary of $2500 a year. He has not concluded to accept as he is urged to remain at his present position at the Model school at Trenton, N. J.

James W. Carson, Esq., one of the Republican candidates for the legislature; has accepted the invitation extended him to deliver an address in Waynesboro on the evening of July 3, at which time there will be a patriotic demonstration in which all the orders will participate, including a number from a distance.

The Shippensburg mayor and council have sent word that they will accept the proposition of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder company, of Hagerstown, for the disposal of the latter's truck. The sum of money to be paid has not been made public. The truck will not be removed until the Pioneer company get their new machine.

Frick company, Waynesboro, have received an order from the U. S. Government for a four-ton ice plant for the Osage Indian agency, Tauhuska, Oklahoma. The plant will be used for cold storage and manufacturing ice. The company are now receiving orders daily for separators, portable and traction engines, saw mills and other lines of work.

Greencastle persons who sympathize with the brave Cubans in their desperate fight for freedom and disenthralment from Spanish tyranny, are contributing to the cause by leaving their money at the First National Bank of that place where a considerable fund has already been gathered, which will be forwarded in a few days to the proper authorities.

Charles H. Freet, the thirteen-years old son of Daniel J. Freet, Shippensburg, had his jaw-bone broken several evenings ago. The lad was employed by Isaac J. Keefer on the George Stewart farm, near Culbertson's Row, and was driving the cattle home from pasture when the accident occurred. A young colt kicked him in the face fracturing his jaw.

At the recent reunion of the survivors of the 49th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Chambersburg, it was reported that the number of dead since their last meeting in October, 1895, was five. They were Capt. James P. Smith, John McMullin, Geo. M. Wakefield, Captain Christian Dale and Alfred Dobson. A committee was appointed which drew up suitable resolutions.

On Tuesday of last week a violent hail storm passed over Bedford county from northwest to southeast, sweeping a path two miles in width, destroying much property. Just north of Bedford the crops and fruit were damaged, the large hail stones cutting the apples into small pieces. A large church south of Imlertown was badly damaged, and in New Enterprise 600 windows were smashed by hailstones seven inches in circumference.

J. Shearer Wolff, of Spring Run, has been elected assistant principal of the schools at Derry Station, Westmoreland county. The term is eight months; also Will C. Donnelly, of Concord, has been elected assistant principal of the Everett schools, Bedford county. The term is nine months. Thus two more of Fannett township's teachers have gone for better pay and higher positions. Both gentlemen will be graduated from Shippensburg Normal July 1st.

Peter Fisher, of Somerset county, who is charged by Secret Service Detective Griffith with having taken a false oath before United States Pension Examiner Taber in order to get a pension for Mrs. Sarah Reed, a widow, also of Somerset county was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Graffius, at Altoona, and committed to jail in default of $1000 bail for a hearing before the United States District Court, which meets in Pittsburg in the third week in July.

George Rice, West King street, died suddenly on Friday evening, aged 75 years. He was taken with a spell of heart disease near his home and died a few minutes after entering the house. The deceased was a native of Antrim township. For years he ran cars between Chambersburg and Philadelphia for Jacob H Eyster and later worked on the C. V. R. R. He was at one time in the restaurant business with John Heffleman. He is survived by two children, Samuel and Miss Mary, of town. The funeral took place Monday afternoon.

Joseph E. Beard, Chewsville, Md., recently took his family in a new, shiny carriage to visit his mother-in-law, Mrs. Shank. The carriage was left in the yard and a turkey gobbler, strutting by, saw its reflection in the highly polished carriage. The bird attacked its reflection, thinking it was another turkey, with such vigor, and kept it up for half a day, that the painting on the carriage was ruined to the extent that Mr. Beard was obliged to take the carriage to Hagerstown and have it repainted.

A. P. Seilhamer, formerly of Chambersburg, has launched at Gettysburg a new paper called "The Battlefield." The first issue is a handsome piece of work, the matter is all of more than passing interest and the overture surely deserves success. Mr. Seilhamer was in town last evening and was warmly greeted by many friends here.

On several occasions, while crossing the mountain from Loudon to McConnellsburg, George Arnold, who drives one of the stages, saw large black snakes at a point on the pike near Cape Horn, but never succeeded in killing any of them until last Friday, when he and Daniel Sheets killed one that measured nearly six feet in length, and Monday last Mr. Arnold and Amos Saville succeeded in killing one that measured six and one-half feet long. The snake had climbed a large tree and was coiled around a limb when Mr. Saville climbed up the tree and struck it with a stick which brought it to the ground, where it was finally dispatched.

An employe of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, named Savidge, captured a lunatic at Shippensburg Wednesday of last week. When captured he had but little clothing on his person and was bleeding profusely from a gaping wound in his face. The injury is supposed to have been made by a dog. Some clothing was secured and the man was taken to Carlisle. He was placed in jail until a commitment to the county almshouse could be secured. Later information disclosed the fact that the lunatic had escaped from the Bedford county asylum. He will be taken to Bedford county as soon as one of the officers of that county arrives.

Of the fifty-two original members of the Blair county bar, sworn in at the first session of the court on the 27th day of July, 1846, with Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset county, as president judge, but five remain, namely: Hon. John Scott, ex-United States Senator and General Solicitor Pennsylvania railroad company, now of Philadelphia; Hon. Titian J. Coffey, ex-Assistant-Attorney General of the United States, of Washington city; Hon. John Fenlon, of Ebensburg, a member of the House of Representatives from Cambria county during the session of the legislature when the act erecting Blair county was passed in February, 1846; and Col. William Dorris and William B. Orbison, Esq., of Huntingdon. The list embraces the following names well-known in Franklin and other counties of the Southern Tier: Alexander King, F. M. Kimmell, Job Mann, James M. Russell, Samuel L. Russell, Samuel M. Barclay, David H. Hofius, William Lyon, John A. Blodgett and Samuel H. Tate. Among other representatives of neighboring counties was Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county.

About the Court House.

Judge Stewart has filed an opinion in the matter of the application of Mrs. Francis Hays, of St. Louis, daughter of the late Dr. S. D. Culbertson, Chambersburg, for an order of the court directing Dr. B. Bowman, trustee under the will of Dr. Culbertson, to transfer to her 120 shares of stock in the National Bank of Chambersburg which the trustee now holds. Under the will Mrs. Hays was to have the stock for life and at her death it was to go to her two children, Herbert and Nancy. Both the children died before their mother and she is the sole heir. Judge Stewart says that the stock cannot be transferred until letters of administration are taken out on the estates of each of the two children and has refused the application.

Regular argument court Tuesday drew a large attendance as it was the last court before summer vacation.

Thomas H. Crawford was appointed guardian of Alcesta Renfrew, Mabel Renfrew and Blanche Renfrew, minor children of T. Duncan Renfrew, late of Green township, in place of E. J. Small, dec'd, former guardian, with bond in the sum of $1200 in each case.

Garnet Gehr was appointed guardian of Edward B. Avery and John E. Avery, minor children of John R. Avery, Mont Alto, with bond in the sum of $400.

J. A. Strite, Esq., was appointed guardian of Bessie M. Good, minor child of Elizabeth R. Good, with bond in the sum of $4000.

John M. Helm was appointed guardian ad litem of Sarah, Edward, Jacob, William and Franklin Moats, minor children of Henry Moats, late of Quincy township, dec'd.

Geo. W. Stenger, Philip Hollar and R. S. Cowan were appointed viewers to view and lay out a public road in Fannett township.

Edward P. Henneberger was appointed committee of Samuel Henneberger, a lunatic.

At the April term of court the trustees of the Seventh Day Baptist Monastical society of Snow Hill petitioned that they be allowed to mortgage the real estate of the said society for the payment of debts. The court handed down the following opinion in the matter.

"Per Curiam—If the right to mortgage the real estate of this corporation can be found in its charter, no permission from the court is required to give validity to said act; if it be not found in the charter, no interference by the court could impart validity. If the society has the right, it does not need our decree; if it has not, said decree would not give it. So in either case we would be doing a vain thing to grant the order asked for.

For this reason the petition is dismissed."

Richard McFadden and wife own the old Hollinshead distillery at Cove Gap. They leased the same to John Waidlich for two years from July 1, 1896, and the lease provides that the lessee may continue said lease by giving six months notice of his election to do so. McFadden now refuses to continue the lease and Waidlich was compelled to close down his distillery and take out a wholesale license from the government in order to dispose of his liquor, and in that he has suffered great loss. Waidlich filed a bill in equity praying that a decree be made ordering and directing McFadden to execute and deliver a lease to him for the said distillery for three years from July 1, 1896.

After Thirty-Two Years.

George Young and Ralph Lorentz while bathing in the Monocacy about half a mile above the stone bridge, found at the bottom of the river an old army rifle that had in all probability lain there since the Battle of Monocacy thirty-two years ago. The end of the stock for an inch or two had decayed and gone to pieces but the remainder of the wood work had petrified and became as hard as stone. The rifle was still loaded and although worn and eaten with rust the cap could be seen under the hammer. The old style ramrod was firmly imbedded in the end, and a hole had been eaten in the barrel near the extremity.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The Events of the County as Chronicled by "Review" Correspondents—Summary of the Week's News.

DOYLESBURG.

A heavy thunder storm passed over this place on Sunday afternoon.

Samuel Gring, Newport, made a business trip to this place last week.

Miss Cora Rosenberry, Richmond, is the guest of K. P. Rosenberry's family this week.

Dock's show will exhibit here June 27.

Albert J. Heckman was granted a pension last week of $8 per month.

George McLean, Shippensburg, has been in these parts lately having some surveying done in Burns Valley.

Some of the saw mill teams are going to Laurel Run next week to haul bark to New Germantown.

The platform dance that was to be held on the Fourth near this place has been put off till some future time.

The Cornet band is going to Shade Gap on the Fourth of July.

One night recently thieves entered Albert Heckman's cellar and took bread, lard and potatoes.

While riding on a log wagon at Huyett's lumber camp, W. W. Rosenberry had the misfortune to have his foot caught between the axle of the wagon and a stump, bruising his foot badly.

M. W. Kisecker, candidate for commissioner, was circulating in these parts last week.

A disgraceful row occurred on Saturday evening. A fight occurred over a game of horse shoes. A full grown man should take one of his size and not pick out a boy.

The Doylesburg Cornet band will hold their eighth annual picnic and festival on Saturday, July the 25th. The Shade Gap Cornet band will be in attendance during the day and evening.

The Children's Day service which was to be held at the M. P. church on the 14th has been changed to Sunday, June 28.

SCOTLAND.

The day which is looked forward to with anxious interest each year is the election of school teachers. This took place in Greene township on Saturday, June 20, the day appointed for said purpose. The salary was, after some little discussion, agreed upon as follows: Normal diplomas $32, $34 and $35 per 1st, 2d and 3rd years, respectively. Permanent, $37; Professional, $35, and standard $32, with 50 cents off for each point above eleven. The standard is a provisional certificate with branches all marked one, which sums up eleven. The schools are to open September 14, 1896, and to continue for six month.

Greenvillage rejoices over the grant of a new schoolhouse which adds one school to the list.

The appointment of teachers is as follows: Brownsville, A. L. Hall; Clarke's, Miss Mary Beck; Coldspring, C. S. Barr; Fairplay, J. Howard Kadel; Fayetteville, Grammar, A. B. Shively; Fayetteville, Primary, J. C. Brown; Fayetteville, Pond, C. A. Oyler; Garfield, A. L. Snoke; Grand Point, C. A. Hassler; Greenvillage, Grammar, D. C. Morrison; Greenvillage, Primary, Miss Carrie Keefer; Greenwood, B. C. Kadel; Mt. Green, J. W. Myers; Mt. Union, L. J. Wolfe; Mt. Vernon, Miss Lizzie Etter; Mt. Zion, George B. Stouffer; Oak Grove, H. A. Bitner; Rowe, Miss Alice Leidig; Salem, H. N. Cramer; Scotland, Grammar, E. E. Plasterer; Scotland, Primary, Miss Mary Cashman; Sharpe's, O. C. Hamsher; Smoketown, J. Albert Hess; Summit, Elmer Nye; Woodstock, Miss Sallie Kurtz.

CONCORD.

Dr. Walker, Dry Run, is the guest of Dr. S. M. Brown.

Miss Mary Boggs visited relatives at Spring Run last week.

Mrs. Belle Deihl, Cashtown, spent part of last week with her sister, Lizzie N. Pomeroy.

A. G. McMullen made a business trip to Mt. Union Thursday.

Mrs. F. W. Biddle, Petersburg, is visiting her parents in this place.

Rev. George F. Boggs and family, McKee's Gap, are spending their vacation in this place.

Misses Rettie and Jessie McClure, Sharpsburg, are visiting relatives here.

The young folks have organized a walking club and took their first walk to Blair's Mills last week.

A party of lumber men are in the valley taking out walnut lumber on the Ryder farm.

William Giles, an aged and respected citizen of this place, passed away Thursday, June 18. Mr. Giles had cancer of the face and suffered for almost a year. He was a soldier in the late war and was carried to his last resting place by six of his comrades. He was 78 years of age.

ST. THOMAS.

The St. Thomas select school under the supervision of Messrs. J. C. Deatrich and J. L. Finafrock, closed another very successful term on Thursday, June 18. Forty-four students were in attendance during the term of ten weeks. The average age of students, 16 years. Sixteen of this number have already taught one or more terms. Five others passed a very creditable examination for the first time. One young gentleman of the school passed a very creditable examination on the first Saturday of last May and has since received his Permanent Certificate. Two young ladies of the school received Professional Certificates. All the students connected with the school who have previously taught, passed very creditable examinations and received certificates that indicated marked improvement over that of previous years. A marked feature of the school was the mutual good feeling existing between teachers and students. This was fully exemplified on the closing day, when after each teacher had made some closing remarks, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended for services kindly rendered. Thus passed into history another very pleasant and we hope very profitable school term.

Superintendent Zumbro held his examination here on last Friday, June 19. Eleven applicants were in the class. Ten of there were from our township. The following were the applicants with the annexed results: Miss Carrie G. Brandt, Professional; J. A. Coble, 13⅔; F. L. Shetron, 13⅔; J. F. Kunkle, 13¼; W. R. Faust, 13¼; C. E. Coble, 13⅓; N. C. Shatzer, 12¼; Clarence Croft, 17; J. C. Croft, 18⅔; J. F. Baum, 18¼. The above figures include the same total on branches including the mark on teaching. The examination was mainly written, was very practical and of such a nature as to thoroughly test the applicant's scholarship.

UPPER STRASBURG.

The school directors and teachers of Letterkenny township met in this place on Saturday last, and the following teachers wre appointed for the ensuing term: Strasburg Grammar, B. A. Hoover; Strasburg Primary, Ida Holtry; Good Intent, W. C. Bishop; Fairmount, B. B. Besore; Sunny Point, J. E. Heckman; Oak Grove George E. Pugh; Summit Level, Flora Baker; Maple Grove, W. Z. Byers; Pleasant Hill, Maggie J. Shoemaker; Centre, Millie S. Shoemaker; Willow Grove, Hattie Burkholder; Alvion, Mame Wingert; Eastern Retreat, F. H. Slyder; Fairview, D. M. Oyer; Sandy Mount, George R. Traxler; Upper Horse Valley, Norman Rife; Middle Horse Valley, Harry Burgner; Lower Horse Valley, Rose Wolff.

Mr. Jacob Brown, an aged veteran of the late war, died at his home a few miles west of this place on Monday of last week. Interment was made on Tuesday in the graveyard at Karper's church.

Samuel Dock's show was in this place on Saturday last, and remained over Sunday and the dismal braying of the donkey (Jerry) made music which grated very harshly on the ears of our quiet loving citizens who are more used to the sweet strains of the Cornet band and orchestra.

Mrs. Rebecca Dayton, wife of Mr. John Dayton, who has been seriously ill, is improving. Mrs. Charles Bricker is also improving.

Among the many visitors to our town on Sunday last, we noticed Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carbaugh of Chambersburg; Mr. and Mrs. John Marotte of Shippensburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eyer, Sr., Chambersburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kell, Shippensburg; Mr. Hollar, Shippensburg, and Miss Irene Powell of Roxbury, and Max Mahoney of Salem.

Mr. S. G. Gabler and Miss Maria Gipe of this place, spent Sunday last in Roxbury

Miss Libbie Byers of this place is spending a few weeks among friends in Path Valley.

Some of our young men took in the excursion to Baltimore on Thursday last and had a delightful time. In the party were S. G. Gabler, C. K. Gabler, W. F. Worthington, J. M. Leedy, H. D. Claudy, W. M. Britton, J. V. P. Shoemaker, Lather Kissinger, Jeremiah Douglas, Claud Kelly, E. M. Mowers and C. N. Miller. They put up for the day in Baltimore at Campbell's hotel and took in Fort McHenry, Locust Point, Druid Hill Park and other points of interest in and about the city. Some of the party went to see the bum game put up by the Phillies and the Baltimores. The boys reached Chambersburg on their return trip at 3.20 a. m. Friday, where they found their team waiting for them. In a short time all were back at home, well pleased with their trip and vowing to go again in the near future. VINDEX.

WAYNESBORO.

The Washington township school directors have elected the following teachers: J. C. Kriner, Washington; J. W. Keller, Park Hill; J. C. Zumbro, Fairview; J. H. Morrow, Harrison; Annie Gordon, Plain Hill, primary; Annie Cashman, Oak Grove; Ella Dukehart, Ellsworth, reserved; Maud Johnson, Rouzerville, grammar grade; Mary Rhone, Rouzerville, intermediate grade; May Johnson, Amsterdam, reserved; Charles E. Hoke, Mount Vernon, principal; Nettie Harly, Mount Vernon, primary; A. S. Fitz, Pleasant Hill; G. H. Bell, Plain Hill, principal; Mary F. Bell, Union, reserved; Ruth Adams, Salem; J. G. Wiesner, Mount Joy, reserved; Lena Taylor, Rouzerville, primary; J. A. Hoke, Mount Zero. No principal was appointed for the Rouzerville school.

Church Notes.

Children's Day was observed at the Upper Path Valley Presbyterian church at Spring Run on Sabbath. The day was pleasant, the congregation was very large. Nearly a hundred persons could not find even standing room in the large edifice. "The Shepherd" was the theme, around which the whole program centred. The children and young people did admirably. All the parts of the program were carried out ot a close.

Monday of this week a committee met met at Mont Alto composed of members of the different congregations of the Carlisle Presbytery to decide upon the advisability of holding a reunion at Mont Alto during the summer. After the meeting had been opened by Dr. Erskine, Newville, Rev. Gordon, Fannettsburg, was made permanent chairman. It was decided to have a reunion Thursday of the first week in September. A committee of seven was appointed with Rev. McCarrell, Shippensburg, as chairman. The Chambersburg delegation in attendance consisted of, Central church, Prof. R. S. McElwain and Pearle E. Taylor, Esq.; Falling Spring church, Rev. H. R. Schenck, H. A. Riddle and J. W. Sharpe, Esq.

The joint committee of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which worship in Grindstone Hill church, have completed the repairs to the church, which was re-opened for service Sunday last. New furniture and new carpet were part of the improvements, and the auditorium has been repainted, all in all giving the structure a neat and inviting appearance. A new picket fence has been erected around the church.

Jacob Shank, carpenter and contractor of Greencastle, has contracted to do the work by the Greencastle Reformed church congregation to extend about 15 feet the front end of their church, erect two towers and otherwise improve the appearance of the church edifice as well as to largely increase its seating capacity.

Rev. Dr. L. A. Gotwald, Springfield, Ohio, formerly pastor of the First Lutheran church of this place, was elected professor emeritus of Wittenburg college lately. He is still speechless as a result of his attack of paralysis.

Some Big Rye Heads.

Henry Lenherr, Esq., Housum, brought to the REVIEW office on Tuesday some rye heads which were seven inches long and well filled, and also some peculiarly shaped heads which had division rows starting out up along the head. The grains on these were not fully developed and Mr. Lenherr thinks that as these divided heads are not of much account they are an indication that the plan to divide Hamilton township will not be successful.

A Mad Dog Scare.

On Tuesday evening a supposed mad dog came into town from the direction of Fayetteville and ran up and down the streets biting and snapping at every dog it met. There was great excitement for a time. Hundreds joined in the chase after the dog which, of course, escaped. A dozen or more dogs were bitten. Some of them have since been killed, while others are tied up awaiting developments. A "Blue Law" ordinance requiring the muzzling of dogs has been renewed and the excitement has about died out.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Those Who Have Passed to the Great Beyond—The Death Record In Franklin County and Elsewhere.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Stouffer died at Waynesboro Wednesday of last week of paralysis, aged 73 years. Monday morning she walked out to the home of her niece, Mrs. Henry Hess. She was bright and cheerful. Tuesday morning she was stricken with paralysis at the breakfast table and fell over unconscious. In this condition she was discovered by Mrs. Hess. She never regained consciousness and died Wednesday afternoon. She was the widow of Daniel Stouffer, who died about thirty-four years ago. She was born and reared near Ringgold, afterward moving to near Welty's Mill. She moved to Waynesboro about fifteen years ago. She was a member of the German Baptist Brethren church. She is survived by these children: Aaron Stouffer, Mrs. Daniel Sellers, Mrs. Elias Gauger, Waynesboro; brothers and sisters, Daniel Kohler, Hagerstown; L. A. W. Kohler, Pen-Mar; Abram Kohler, Cavetown; David Kohler, Franklin county; Mrs. Ann Rebecca Smith, Decatur, Ills.; Mrs. Henrietta Clary, Smithsburg; Mrs. Benj. Shockey, Waynesboro.

***

Daniel S. Hunter, formerly a well-known citizen of Chambersburg, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr. Hunter was 62 years old and came to this county from Berks county about 1868, purchased Franklin iron furnace and operated it a number of years with L. L. Springer. About 1884 the furnace was shut down. In 1880 in connection with Mr. Springer and C. Burkhart he erected the furnace on North Second street, Chambersburg, and operated it for several years. Some years ago he removed to Philadelphia and was engaged in business, in a local capacity, with Whitney & Sons, car builders.

Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Hayes, Shippensburg. She survives him. These children also survive him: N. V. R. Hunter, Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. Rosa Burgess, Pittsburg; Misses Catharine, Mary and Emma Hunter and Daniel Hunter, Philadelphia. The remains of Mr. Hunter were interred at Reading Saturday.

The Philadelphia papers say that Mr. Hunter had lost his position as bookkeeper with the Whitney company when that company become involved in financial difficulties last year and had been unable to secure a position since that time. He grew despondent because of this. He had access to the office in the Bourse building of a neighbor of his and went there Wednesday night. All the long hours he remained in the office. About 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning E. M. McCullough, a window-cleaner employed in the Bourse, went into Dr. Dolley's room, on the sixth floor. He found Hunter sitting at the window. Hunter told McCullough not to clean the place. McCullough went out, leaving Hunter sitting at the window. Shortly before 10 o'clock John Wales, employed in a restaurant on the floor above, in looking out of the window noticed Hunter at the window below. Even from that distance he noticed that Hunter's face had an unusual pallor, and he summoned several waiters to look at him. Wales concluded that Hunter must be sick, and informed the janitor, who found the door locked. He succeeded, however, in gaining admittance by means of a master key. It took but a glance to see that the man was dead. He sat in the chair in a natural position, with one leg crossed over the other. His head leaned against the back of the chair as though he had fallen asleep, but in his hand, firmly grasped, was a revolver, and a stream of blood had trickled down his face and his clothing. There was a hole in the side of his head, showing where the bullet had plowed through the skull.

***

Benjamin Fickes, living a mile and a half north of Fayetteville, was in that town Saturday evening. When he returned home and sat down to supper he was seized with a hemorrhage and died in a few minutes. He was 67 years old and leaves a wife, one son and four daughters, one of the latter being Mrs. Ed. Henneberger of our town. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment in the Lutheran graveyard Fayetteville.

***

Mrs. Anna Clark, widow of Rev. Joseph Clark, died Sunday at 11:30 a. m. at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. Buchanan, Philadelphia avenue. She was aged 67 years. She had been ill for some time. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. One sister survives her, Mrs. Thomas S. Grier, and these brothers: Edward, Chambersburg; Isaiah, Middletown, and Henry Fetter, Landisburg, Perry county. Her children are Robert, David E. and Joseph A. Clark, all of California, and Mrs. Buchanan. The funeral took place Wednesday. Interment in Falling Spring Presbyterian cemetery.

***

Miss Margaret C. Fetter died suddenly Sunday at her home in Perth Amboy, N. J. She was the oldest sister of Mrs. Anna Clark, who died here Sunday morning and a sister, also, of Mrs. Thomas S. Grier and Edward Fetter, this place, and Isaiah Fetter, Middletown, and Henry Fetter, Landisburg, Perry county. She was aged seventy years and had been a missionary to the Indians in the far west. Her death followed the reception of the news of Mrs. Clark's death. The funeral took place here Tuesday evening on arrival of 5:35 train. Interment in Cedar Grove cemetery.

***

Daniel Saylor, son of Joseph Saylor of Fayetteville, was killed at Altoona on the P. R. R. June 17th. Young Saylor was 18 years old and of a roving disposition. He had been riding on a freight train and got off it in front of a passing passenger train which ran over him. His remains will be lifted and taken to Fayetteville for interment.

***

Rev. Martin M. Foose, pastor of the Church of God, Lancaster, died Saturday morning. He had not been in the best of health for some time and on Tuesday week in the court house, Lancaster, he dropped to the floor in a faint. After being removed to the parsonage it was ascertained by the attending physicians that he had received a paralytic stroke, which affected the entire right side. He never rallied, and another attack Friday morning and a third the same evening caused his death Saturday morning. He was well-known in the southern portion of the county. Thomas Foose, Doylesburg, is a brother of the deceased. He was a graduate of the State Normal school at Shippensburg, and for seventeen years was a school teacher at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa. He was in the ministry thirteen years, his first charge being at Roaring Springs, Pa.

Two Farm Accidents.

Miss Josephine Thrush was thrown from a horse rake which she was driving Monday, on her father's, Mr. Samuel Thrush, farm and was painfully injured. The horse took fright and ran off. The jolting of the machine threw her off and she fell in front of the rake, where she was in imminent danger of being killed, as she was dragged along by the horse in its mad career. Finally the horse was stopped and Miss Thrush picked up in an unconscious condition, with one shoulder dislocated, one ankle broken, her face cut and with a number of other bruises about her body. Her condition is not considered dangerous and she will recover.

Roy Seylar, of near Foltz, Peters township, aged about nine years, was assisting his brother to plow corn on Friday, and was riding the horse. His brother handed him a water pail from which to get a drink of water. The horse was frightened and started to run. The boy dropped the pail and was tumbled from the horse. He became entangled in the gears and was dragged a long way before the horse could be stopped and the badly wounded boy rescued. He did not regain consciousness until Sunday morning. His recovery is doubtful.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday, June 24, 1896.

FLOUR.—Pennsylvania roller clear, $3.00@3.52; do. do., straight, $3.30@3.50; Western winter, clear, $3.00@3.25; do do., straight, $3.30@3.50; do. do. patent, $3.50@3.75; spring, clear, $2.60@2.85; do., straight, $3.15@3.40; do., do., patent, $3.50@3.75. Rye flour, $2.50 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania.

WHEAT.—No. 2 Penna. red, 65¾c.

CORN.—No. 2 yellow, 35c.; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 24½c.; No. 3 white,—No. 2 mixed,—c.

BUTTER.—Market weak. Western creamery fancy, 15½@—c.; prints, fancy, 16c.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania, fresh, 12@12½c.

POULTRY.—Live fowls, hens, —@10c; live chickens, 13@18c; live ducks —c.; dressed poultry, fresh killed fowls, choice, 10@—c.; dressed turkeys 12@18.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, choice, $16.50@17.00; No. 1 mixed clover, $12.00@12.25; Rye straw, $10.50@$21.00, per ton; wheat straw $8.50@9.

FEED.—Bran, $10.50@$11.50 per ton.

TALLOW.—Prime country, in bbls., 3¾.

POTATOES.—Prime, 20 to 28c. per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, 4¾@4¾c.; good, 4¼@4¼c.; medium, 3¾@4c.; common, 3½@3¾c.

SHEEP.—Extra, 3¾@4; Good, 3¼@3¾; Medium, 2¾@3c.; Common 2¼@2½c.; Lambs,—@—c.; spring lambs, 5@5¾c.

HOGS.—Demand active at 5@5¼c.; good Western, 4½@4¾; for state.

FAT COWS.—2@3.

THIN COWS.—$8@$15.

MILCH COWS.—$20@40.

VEAL CALVES.—3¾@7.

Baltimore Markets.

Wednesday, June 24, 1896.

WHEAT.—Market quiet. Steamer No. 2 red, —c.; No. 2 red, —c.; No. 2 red, spot, 62⅞@—c.; Southern, 60@68c.

RYE.—Market dull. No. 2 nearby quoted at 36@37c.; No. 2 western—@—c.

CORN.—Southern white 34½@35c.; do. yellow, 34½@35c.; fresh spot, 35@35½c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 24@24½c.; No. 3 white, 23@24c.; No. 2 mixed 22@22½c.; ungraded white, 22@24½c.; ungraded mixed 20@22½c.

FEED.—Light-weight winter bran, $12.50@13; medium, $11@11.50; heavy, $10.50@11; middlings, $10@11, all on track.

BUTTER.—Fancy creamery 16@17c.; Penn'a. prints, 16@20c.; fancy ladle-packed, 15c.

EGGS.—Fresh, 11@11½.

POULTRY.—Live young chickens, 13@16c.; fowls, 8½@9c.; ducks, 8c.; young ducks, 13@14c.

HAY.—Choice timothy, $17@17.50; No. 1 timothy $16.50@17. No. 1mixed, clover, $13.50@14; No. 1 clover hay, $9@9.50.

STRAW.—Straight rye without wood, in carloads, $8.50@10. Wheat straw, $7.50@8.

CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE.—Best beeves, $4.30@5.50; first quality, $3.80@4.12; medium, $3@3.90 per 100 lbs, thin cattle $1.50@2.85.

HOGS.—Western hogs sell at $—; nearby, $3.30@3.80; roughs, $2.50@3 per 100 lb gross.

SHEEP.—Sheep sold at 1½@3c.; a few extra at 3½c.; lambs, 3@5¾c.

MILCH COWS.—Prices ranged from $20@35, and a few extra at $40 per head.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, June 18, 1896.

No. 1. Longberry	.68	Butter	14
No. 1. Foltz	.68	Eggs	08
No. 2. of any kind	.66	Lard	05
Oats	.30	Tallow	03
Rye, new	.55	Bacon-hams	10
Corn	.30	Bacon-shoulder	06
Timothy	.70	Bacon-sides	05
Clover seed	3.50	Peaches-pared	05
Timothy hay	11.00	Peaches-unpared	
Onions	.35	Cherries-pitted	07
Potatoes	.35	Dried Apples	02
Vinegar	.10	Beans	$1.25

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pa., to ascertain the heirs of Franklin Besore, late of Southampton township, dec'd, and to make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled to the same of the balance in the hands of C. A. Suesserott, administrator of said decedent as per his first and final account, will sit for the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Chambersburg, Pa., on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims must present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

THAD. M. MAHON,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

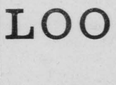
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pa., to make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, of the balance in the hands of C. A. Suesserott, administrator of Nannie J. McCurdy, late of Metal township, dec'd, as per his first and final account, will sit for the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Chambersburg, Pa., on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims must present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund

THAD. M. MAHON,
Auditor.

PAY WATER RENTS before July 1st and save 5 per cent. penalty. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., 6½ to 8 p. m. 6-18-2t.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Connor, deceased, will offer at Public Sale in St. Thomas, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896, the following described property and real estate: 1 7-roomed house, with lot, 60 feet front, 320 feet deep; a never failing well of water, wash-house, stable and hog pen; plenty of good fruit; also



TWO BUILDING LOTS

60x320 feet, adjoining. The above will be sold singly or together to suit purchaser.

Sale to begin promptly at 1 p. m. when terms will be made known.

WILLIAM C. CONNOR,
Administrator.

PRIVATE SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME, one mile from Fannettsburg. Twenty-eight and a half acres good slate land. Recently limed.

NEW WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, six rooms, built six years ago. Pleasant location. A well of excellent water at the door. Good stable and other buildings. A small orchard. Public road passes; good neighbors; limestone convenient. A beautiful stream near the buildings. Nineteen acres mountain land within a mile of farm. Price moderate.

MRS. ELIZABETH BARCLAY.

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

M. W. KISECKER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Franklin county, subject to the rules governing Democratic county conventions. I respectfully ask the support of my party.

M. W. KISECKER,
Greencastle, Pa.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

P. HEEFNER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Franklin county, subject to the rules governing Democratic county conventions. I respectfully ask the support of my party.

P. HEEFNER,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Cantharidal Hair Tonic

Will remove Dandruff, promote the growth of the hair and prevent it's falling out

In 25 cent bottles at

MONTGOMERY'S PHARMACY,

Hotel Montgomery.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

The readers of the REVIEW will find splendid bargains in our store at this time. We are selling lots of stuff at cut prices. We are selling

Ladies' Shirt Waists

as low as 10 cents and are offering a handsome line of SILKS suitable for SHIRT WAISTS at 20 cents the yard. Will save you money. Try us.

D. D. SOLLENBEGER,
50 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Have You Seen Them?

If Not You've a Pleasure Before You.

The Best in town, spread out in bewildering array is our

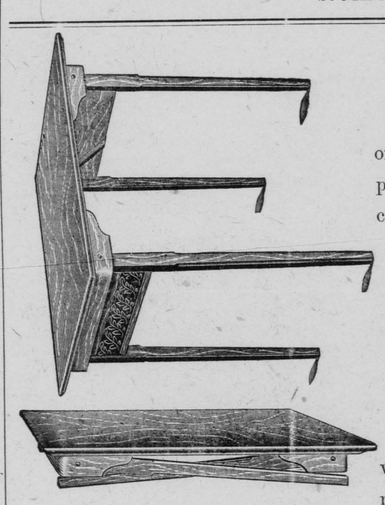
Spring and Summer Stock

Of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

Our Stock of Piece Goods cannot be excelled.

Ever Late in Style and Rich in Quality

ADAM LOHMAN,
SOUTH MAIN ST.



This cut represents one of the articles we present with $25.00 cash trade, and our line of

Hats, Shoes, Trunks and Satchels

was never lower in price. Call and see the nice furniture given away.

MADDOX TABLE.

Nicely carved as per cut. Top 24x32 inches. Lunch tea, writing or card table. Just the thing for socials lawn, church or house use. Excellent for camp or summer cottage. Oak antique finish. Presented with $25.00 trade.

F. W. DAY.
27 S. MAIN

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders Issued for the Division Encampment at Lewistown.

Old soldiers will be interested in the following orders issued to the National Guard of Pennsylvania in regard to the forthcoming encampment as it will enable them to compare duties from 1861-65 with the duties of the soldier boys of today.

In his orders to the division of the National Guard to encamp at Lewistown from July 18 to 25. Major-General Snowden gives a hint that maneuvers on a large scale will be attempted.

The orders give full directions for the government of the camp and are similar to those issued in former years.

As has already been announced, "Camp John Gibbon" will be the official designation, and at 9 a. m., on July 18, camp duties will be formally inaugurated with a national salute of one gun for each State in the Union and the hoisting of the colors. Division headquarters will be established on Wednesday, July 15, and the camping details are to report on Thursday, the 16th. Camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores will be ready for issue early in the morning of that day and subsistence supplies will be issued in the afternoon.

A departure from previous years is that regimental colors shall not be used to designate headquarters of regiments or the separate infantry battalion or for other purposes than those mentioned in paragraph 219 Army Regulations. Such headquarters will be designated by the camp colors prescribed in paragraph 225 Army Regulations. This paragraph reads as follows: "Camp colors, to be as described for flags printed upon bunting, 18x20 inches, on a pole of ash eight feet long and one and one-eighth inches in diameter, the butt end armed with a pointed ferrule."

Another new regulation for the camp is found in the following paragraph of the general's orders:

Hereafter in all encampments the closing air of all concerts by the bands at headquarters of the division and of subordinate commands will be "The Star-Spangled Banner," during the playing of which all persons present shall rise and stand uncovered.

Permission for enlisted men to leave the limits of the encampment must be given upon proper blanks approved by brigade and mounted battalion commanders and countersigned by the Provost Marshal at these headquarters. The soldier receiving this indulgence will appear in full service uniform with coat buttoned and belt with side arms.

This regulation in regard to uniform will apply to enlisted men outside of their respective encampments.

Leaves to officers for absence from this tour of duty will be granted by division headquarters and furloughs to enlisted men by the respective brigade headquarters.

No suttlers, peddlers or hawkers will be permitted to ply their vocation within the limits of the camp or admitted as such unless authorized by these headquarters.

The mounted troops, cavalry and artillery are to be detached from their respective brigades and formed into provisional battalions under command of the senior officer, respectively, and details from the cavalry forces will hereafter not be employed as orderlies, except when it is unavoidable, but details from the infantry will be employed as such and mounted when necessary.

Discipline will be enforced from Thursday the 16th, when Capt. Louis N. Slagle, with Company G, Fifth infantry, will report to the provost marshal for duty. The orders continue:

Each brigade will be allowed one suttler, who will be appointed upon the approval of the brigade commander. The suttler's stand will be within the limits of their respective brigades, and the provost marshal will see that the suttler conform to all the regulations of the camp.

The marking, defacing or in any way destroying or injuring the tents is prohibited. The money value of the tent, tent pole or pins will be charged against the company commander disobeying this order and deducted from company allowance.

While ladies and children will be welcomed in camp during day and evening, they will not be permitted to remain over night within the limits of the camp.

General Snowden is not favorably inclined toward sham battles or competitive drills, as these paragraphs make evident:

Sham battles so-called are hurtful to discipline, teach false notions of war, and are often attended by accidents. Thery are forbidden. Operations wherein opposing forces are liable to come in contact will be conducted by the brigade commander in person or under his direct supervision.

Competitive drills have not been regarded with favor by commanding officers, and have seldom been participated in by organizations of the guard. They are demoralizing, productive of dissatisfaction and complaint, and lead to undue attention to minor matters to the neglect of those which are more important. The several commands of the division will in the future take no part in them. Individual feats and skill of horsemanship and athletic exercises of all kinds will be encouraged.

Although there will be no sham battles it is said that a march out under conditions assimilating those of an advance through and enemy's country will be had. This is hinted at in the orders which set aside Thursday and Friday, July 23 and 54, to "practice maneuvers of the division." Brigade maneuvers are directed to assimilate as far as practicable to actual operations of war, and commanding officers must at all times give special attention to guard duty.

Liquor On Memorial Day.

The Huntingdon News says: The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session last week at Chambersburg, passed a resolution asking the legislature to pass a law forbidding the sale of liquor on Memorial Day. The Grand Army is entitled to the thanks of every good citizen for this act. Several attempts have been made to pass such a law by our legislature, but they have always been met by the declaration that the Grand Army men were opposed to it. We never believed this and now we have official evidence that it is not true. The opposition has always come from the liquor interest and the demagogues who were their tools. The legislature at its next session ought to unhesitatingly pass such a law.

Some Pennsylvania Singers.

Attending the Prohibition convention recently, is James G. Dailey of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Dailey is a solo singer of considerable reputation in Western New York and in the northern part of Pennsylvania, having for years devoted his time to evangelical work, and to the cause of Prohibition. In his boyhood days he was a Pittsburger, his parents living in the Sawmill run valley. While yet a boy he went with his mother to a farm in Jefferson county, his father having died, and there he found time to cultivate a fiddle, and some traits of character not in keeping with the life he has led since he grew up. Having to depend on himself he became a shoemaker, and for years supported his mother by his work on the bench. The musical instinct was strong within him, and he gave it all the chance his means would allow, until finally he came into contact with a wider field. Then he began to write and publish music, and to sing in gospel meetings. During one or two seasons the Prohibitionists made a musical campaign in New York and Connecticut, and Mr. Dailey was one of the chief features of the warfare. He is gifted with a voice of power and range, over which he has good command, so that in gospel and prohibition work he has become a favorite. He has sung in Pittsburg, but is better known north and east. Although he lives in Buffalo, Mr. Dailey stills clings to Jefferson county as his home.

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It is a fact worthy of mention that from Jefferson, Clearfield, Clarion and Lawrence have come four men who have made names for themselves in the field of gospel song. These are Ira D. Sankey, of Lawrence; P. P. Bliss, of Clearfield; Mr. Dailey, of Jefferson, and E. O. Excell, of Clarion county, who is now a conspicuous member of the musical fraternity of Chicago, where he is a publisher of Sunday school music and a singer of repute. Mr. Excell was a boy in Clarion county, where he gravitated to the musical events of the neighborhood, until finally he landed in Oil City. He was possessed of a voice of wonderful power, and his fame spread abroad until he found himself in Chicago, not only singing the songs of others, but contributing copiously of his own production to the religious music of the country. There are few Methodist churches and Sunday schools of the country but what are familiar with his name and work, and over Northwestern Pennsylvania the people put him in the front rank.

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But it would take a man of uncommon ability to overshadow the name of a Clearfield county minstrel, P. P. Bliss, who perished in the awful railroad accident at Ashtabula 20 years ago, when a Lake Shore train went through a bridge, killing a large proportion of the people on board. Bliss was from the vicinity of Penfield, in Clearfield county. For a time he was an ordinary worker in the woods and on the farms, until he finally became a school teacher, and ultimately took to music. He was at length discovered by D. L. Moody, and from that time on the man's future was one of gospel work. His name will live many a year in his songs, among which are "Hold the Fort," "Pull for the shore," and many others.

—

Ira D. Sankey, from a little town in Lawrence county, also came into prominence through his work with Moody. Sankey had gained local fame when, one day, he was chosen a delegate to a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at Indianapolis. There he met Moody, and there began the joint work that has been conspicuous in all parts of the country. Sankey is also a writer of songs, many of which have been translated into foreign languages.

Of the four men who come from the corner of Pennsylvania Bliss is dead. Sankey is alive and doing great work. Dailey and Excell are young men, and nobody knows what the future has in store for them, but so far as the span of life has run with them they have nothing to be ashamed of.—Pittsburg Times.

Bravely Done.

"That is one of the bravest men I ever knew," said Gen. Rosecrans to James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirk) as Inspector-General Ducat left the room where the two gentlemen were conversing. "I saw him once," continued the general, "coolly face almost certain death to perform a duty. Three men had fallen before his eyes, and he had to run the gauntlet of a thousand muskets; but he did it. Mr. Gilmore relates the circumstances in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It was at the battle of Iuka, where Rosecrans, with 2,800 men actually engaged, was fighting a confederate force of 11,000 holding a chosen and very strong position. Ducat, in riding up to the general, had observed a regiment of General Stanley's division about to be enveloped and overpowered by a much larger force. "Ride on and warn Stanley at once," said Rosecrans. An acre of fire, swept with bullets, lay between them and the menaced regiment. Ducat glanced at it and said:

"General, I have a wife and children."

"You knew that when you came here," said Rosecrans, coolly.

"I'll go," said Ducat, moving his horse forward after his momentary hesitation.

"Stay a moment. We must make sure of this," said Rosecrans. He thought a thousand lives of more value than four, so, hastily writing some dispatches on the pommel of his saddle, he gave one to three orderlies, and sent them off at intervals of about sixty yards over the bullet-swept field.

Then he looked at Ducat, who had seen every one of them fall lifeless or desperately wounded. Without a word, Ducat plunged into the fire, and wonderful to tell, he ran the gauntlet in safety, and with his clothes torn by minie balls, and his horse reeling from a mortal wound, he got to Stanley and saved the regiment. The orderlies found their graves on that acre of fire.

A Little Girl Drowned.

Monday morning a few minutes after ten o'clock, the body of Josephine Lower, aged about 10 years, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Z. Lower of Carlisle, was found in a pond near the residence of her grand-father, John S. Forney, Gettysburg, with whom she was spending the summer. It was her custom to play around the yard where the pond was, but Monday as she remained away from the house for quite a time, her aunt, Miss Sue Forney, went to seek her. She first noticed the hat on the water and then found the body. How the accident happened no one can tell. Dr. Horner was immed.ately called but it was too late. The little girl's parents arrived Monday evening from Carlisle.

Alexander McGuffey.

Alexander McGuffey is dead. Don't know who Alexander McGuffey was? Yes you do. Every man and woman in the country who was a boy or girl 30 years ago knew Alexander McGuffey, and he was not a Pittsburger, either. Of course he was from Ohio. More than half a century ago he graduated from the Miami university and went to the Woodward college as an instructor before he had attained his majority. It was when a young chap not yet old enough to vote that he prepared his school readers that became so common all over this section of the country. You recollect McGuffey's First Reader and the old McGuffey Speller, don't you? Then you recollect McGuffey now: Well, McGuffey is dead, at the age of 75 years.

* * * *

When McGuffey published, through the management of his older brother, the school books on which his reputation outside of Cincinnati rests, the text books of the country were few and unsatisfactory, of stilted and cumbersome style, wholly unsuited to the use of children, or anybody else. We had scarcely emerged from the period when "Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Saints' Rests" were regarded as adapted for childish students, although the Webster Spelling book had become a household word, and served as the fountain of elementary knowledge.

McGuffey caught the idea of what was needed, and, for one of the first men to enter the field of juvenile instruction books, he prepared an admirable series of readers and spelling books, which found a place in the school houses of the Nation, and maintained that place firmly through years. In many respects the McGuffey publications have never been improved on, particularly in their usefulness for the time at which they were issued. In this age of floods of literary stuff perhaps they would not be quite so useful as 30 or 40 years ago. But when they were in use they were not only text books for school use, but they carried so many extracts from good writers that the student whose school facilities were limited, and who had but small opportunity to haunt the big libraries of today, rubbed us against considerable of the best matter from able pens, and to this day many an acquaintance with books has its foundation in the selections encountered in the old McGuffey reader.

* * * *

The McGuffey "Eclectic" school books are by some attributed to Alexander McGuffey's brother, but it is said that is because the books were published under his direction. W. H. McGuffey was older than Alexander, and one of the preceptors of the younger brother at Miami university. Good authority says that W. H. McGuffey had nothing to do with the authorship of the works although his name figured in the title pages of the readers when they were published. W. H. McGuffey was a Pennsylvanian, coming from Washington county. Alexander published the spelling book under his own name after the readers had attained some popularity.

After he published his series of school readers Alexander McGuffey turned his attention to the law, and became a lawyer of ability. He took an active part in promoting the public interests of Cincinnati in his day, although his famous school publications made his reputation and acquaintance throughout the country.

* * * *

The McGuffey books would hardly serve the public schools any more, because the modern methods are not the methods that had to be depended on half a century ago. But when the "Eclectic" series was issued it was so far superior to anything else that it brought about a decided and rapid change in school practice. It had a tendency to systematize the the school work, and to simplify. Coming when the common schools were making ready to institute departures in education it found a place ready, and that place was held in the face of opposition until the country, after the rebellion, entered on that remarkable broadening and developing that forced so many good things to stand back for the newer and more comprehensive.

The middle-aged men of the Nation are yet the graduates of McGuffey's Readers and Spellers. To them and to the women, who as little girls at the same time plodded through the old drab colored pasteboard bound volumes, the death of Alexander McGuffey will come like the announcement of the death of a friend of long ago, who has been for years forgotten.

Frederick Division Sold to the Pennsylvania.

Frederick division of the Pennsylvania railroad was sold at mortgagee's sale in front of the court house in Frederick last week, the only bidder being J. C. Simms of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to whom the road, with all its equipments, station houses, etc., was knocked down for $150,000. Mr. Simms bought in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company and it is intimated by those who are supposed to know that the road will be extended to Washington, D. C. The road was built in 1868 by the city of Frederick at a cost of $250,000, and was leased in 1876 to the Pennsylvania Company. It has been operated at a heavy annual loss for the past fifteen or twenty years, and the default in the payment of interest led to the foreclosure of the mortgage. It is twenty-eight miles long, connecting with the Hanover and York road near Kingsdale, Pa.

A New Reform School.

The Women's Auxiliary of the State Board of Charities is now securing data for a report to the general board in which it will recommend that the Western Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza be made the Pennsylvania Industrial School for Boys. It will also recommend that an entirely new institution of a similar character be established in the vicinity of Pittsburg for girls. The recommendation will include a request for an additional appropriation for Morganza to cover extensions and new buildings that will be necessary, and for money sufficient to start the new training school for girls. The idea of establishing the school for boys was suggested by the visit of the Woman's Board to Morganza some weeks ago. The ladies of the board then announced that the criminal and reform features in the institution should be eliminated as far as possible, as the work done was largely of an industrial character. They suggested the changing of the name to "The Wightman Industrial School," so that the young inmates could not be branded as criminals when they were released. Since their visit, however, the ladies have conceived a far greater scheme for raising the standards of the institutions in the state. They now propose asking that all the older boys, with really hardened characters, be sent to the Huntingdon reformatory, which affords a refuge to boys only over 15 years of age, and which was really designed to be a central state penitentiary. A large number of boys of this character are now confined at Morganza; and the woman's board believes their presence there is prejudicial to the proper molding of the characters of the young. Children are to be drawn from Huntingdon, the Philadelphia House of Refuge and other correctional institutions in the state for boys. How many can thus be drawn to Morganza cannot be determined until inspectors appointed by the state board can find how many young boys are eligible to the industrial class. It is expected, however, that from 500 to 1,000 boys of this class would eventually become inmates at Morganza.

He Was After the Bullet.

After the battle of Gettysburg a corps under the command of a young physician, whose knowledge of medicine was very limited, was ordered to collect the wounded. Among the disabled was a very young man, who had been shot through the leg. The disciple of Esculapius proceeded to get his knife to work, and after cutting for a half hour was interrupted by the young soldier with: "Say, how much longer are you going to cut?" "Until I get the bullet," replied the doctor. "Why, you goshdarned fool, if that's what you want, I've got it in my pocket." Sure enough, the bullet had lodged in the skin of the man's leg, after passing through, and he had kept it as a souvenir.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Sheridan Was Afraid.

Personal bravery was one of the most conspicuous attributes of the character of Gen. Sheridan, but when it was asked of him in a newspaper eulogium that "he knew no fear," "Little Phil" is said to have laughed and taken exception to the statement, complimentary though it might be. When asked to give some experience to show that he had felt fear at some time in his life, the general told a story. He had been enjoying many an evening with the lady of his choice, but one particular evening he had made up his mind that he must know his fate before his call drew to a close. It was a warm summer evening, and they sat and talked long of moonlight, music, love and all the subjects lovers talk about. It grew late. Pater familias came in, though all the family had retired, locked the door and carefully put on the burglar alarm.

At length the young man found he must go, but alas! he hadn't found the necessary courage to propose. The young lady accompanied him to the hall. Standing with his back to the outer door he put the question and, to his unutterable joy, she whispered a consent. Stretching out his arms to clasp her to his heart he accidentally struck the burglar alarm, and it went off seemingly with hammer and tongs. Immediately the father appeared at the head of the stairs, a candle in one hand, a revolver in the other, which he pointed directly at the young man's head. The little general said in telling the story: "I thought, had I come through the civil war alive to be shot in a hallway at midnight as a burglar? My knees smote together, but I recovered myself enough to say: 'Don't shoot, it is I.'" His father-to-be recognized his voice and lowered the revolver. Years after they had many a hearty laugh over the midnight tableau.—N. Y. Telegram.

Love of music makes the hair grow. That's probably why the bald-headed men get as near the orchestra as possible.

The following is the electoral vote, based on the apportionment act of 1891: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 9; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisana, 8; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12; Wyoming, 3; Utah, 2.

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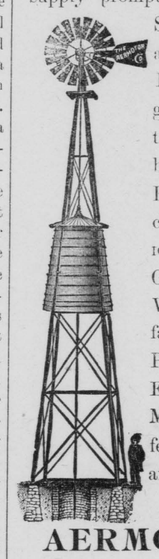

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COURT CALENDAR—1895

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Feb. 4th 1st Monday,	Jan. 28th 4th Tuesday,
April 27th 4th "	March 24th 4th "
Sept. 7th 1st "	June 23d 4th "
Dec. 7th 1st "	Oct. 27th 4th "

The third week of each regular term is appointed for the trial of Equity Cases.

SPECIAL TERMS—Court of Common Pleas: 18th May 3d Monday, | 12th Oct. 2d Monday.

ARGUMENT COURT 4th Tuesday of each month excepting April, July and December.

DETAILED CALENDAR:

January 28th,	Orphans' Court
February 3d,	Regular Term
February 25th,	Argument Court
March 9th,	Superior Court
March 9th,	Supreme Court
March 24th,	Orphans' Court
April 27th,	Regular Term
May 18th,	Special Term
May 20th,	Argument Court
June 25th,	Orphans' Court
August 25th,	Argument Court
September 4th,	Regular Term
September 23d	Argument Court
October 12th,	Special Term
October 27th,	Orphans' Court
November 5th,	Election Returns
November 24th,	Argument Court
December 7th	Regular Term

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